



GLASS' GARDEN

LAKEVIEW
SEED FARM
ROCHESTER
NEW YORK



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POSTAGE ON SEEDS REDUCED.

It is a great pleasure to be able to announce to my customers that Congress, at the last session, reduced the postage on seeds from sixteen to eight cents per pound. I shall give my customers the benefit of this reduction by making a corresponding reduction in the price of my seeds. This will afford an additional inducement to market gardeners and others to send to the grower for their seeds.

LAKEVIEW SEED FARM.

For more than twenty years I have been engaged in gardening and seed growing. My experience in gardening has been very useful to me in growing seeds. It has given me a practical knowledge of the great variety of vegetables grown at the present time, and has taught me that good seed lies at the foundation of all successful gardening. I have also learned another important fact, that good seed can be grown only from the best stocks.

Every gardener of experience knows that for seed to be reliable and produce satisfactory crops, it must not merely come up well, but it must be from pure and high grade stock. It is with plants as with animals, pedigree tells.

Good seed cannot be produced from inferior stocks, nor can good stock be secured without careful and constant selection of the best types. This I have been doing for years. My aim has been to improve, by a careful selection of the most perfect types of the different vegetables, all the seeds I grow. In raising seed I never use the whole crop as grown, but only the best are used. Though I may set out hundreds of bushels of onions for seed,

EVERY ONION IS HAND PICKED ;

every cabbage head for seed is carefully selected in the field where grown ; only the best and purest types of beets are used for seed, and the same can be said of all my other seeds. The result is, that my strains of onions, cabbages, carrots, etc., are not excelled by any grown anywhere.

But such seeds cannot be raised as cheaply as seed that is raised from pickling onions or scallions ; from unsalable, soft-head cabbage, and from stock generally which is too poor to sell, any more than a Kentucky thoroughbred horse can be raised as cheaply as a wild mustang. As a rule what costs but little is worth but little. The best, though it costs more in the beginning, is always

THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.

My efforts to produce and sell only the BEST SEED have met with a generous and gratifying response from my customers and friends. My orders and sales have largely increased each year. During the past season I have enlarged my seed house and increased my facilities for filling my orders with promptness and dispatch.

Another advantage which I can fairly claim for my seeds arises from my location near the northern boundary of the United States. It is generally conceded that *Northern grown seeds*, with few exceptions, will produce earlier and more satisfactory crops than seeds grown further south, or where the season of growth is longer. As a rule, seeds of quick growth and maturity are the best adapted to our climate. This fact has made Rochester one of the great seed growing centers of the country. There is great advantage in

BUYING SEED OF THE GROWER.

Only those who grow their own seeds can *know* that their seeds are *fresh and pure*. The seed dealer may take the greatest care in selecting his stock of seeds, and, after all, he may be imposed upon by those of whom he buys, either in the purity or age of his seeds. But he who grows his own seeds *knows* for a certainty just what the character of his seed is. Seeds can now be so cheaply sent by mail or express to the most distant parts of the country, that gardeners and others can procure fresh seeds direct from the grower, as cheap and often cheaper than they can get commission seeds at country stores.

LAKEVIEW SEED FARM is situated on the Ridge Road just north of the City of Rochester and three miles from Lake Ontario. It is easily reached from the city by taking the horse cars on State street labeled "Lake Ave. to Ridge Road," which run nearly to my farm. I shall be glad to welcome my customers at any time during the growing season, and have them inspect my method of growing seeds.

MY CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE REMEMBER

Seeds are Sent Free of Charge,

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

First—The prices in my catalogue include the POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES, and all my seeds are sent PRE-PAID by me to any part of the United States at the prices named, except when ordered by the peck, bushel or barrel, or when mentioned otherwise. By this arrangement I virtually *bring my seeds to every man's door*.

Second—That all my seeds are sold under TWO GUARANTEES: First, the safe arrival of all money sent me for seed, when sent as directed below; and Second, That the seed ordered shall reach my customers. If a package fails to reach a customer, or a part of it is lost, I will refill the order for the amount lost without further charge. I assume all the risk of the money reaching me, and of the seeds reaching my customers—making the purchase of seeds *as safe as it is possible for a business transaction to be*.

Third—That I do not send out any seed *to be sold on commission and take back the unsold seed*. I cannot do this and keep my stock of seeds fresh and reliable.

Fourth—That I do not warrant the crop. There are many contingencies arising between seed time and harvest which may prevent even the best seed from always producing satisfactory crops. Sowing the seed too shallow or too deep, too early or too late, in soil too wet or too dry; weather too wet, too cold or too dry; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants, etc., may, and often do operate, either singly or combined, to defeat the best efforts of the best cultivators to secure a satisfactory crop, even from the best of seed. Therefore, while exercising constant and vigilant care to have all my seeds true to name, and of the highest quality, *and believing that with ordinary care all the seed I sell will grow, I do not sell any seed with any warranty, either expressed or implied, and will in no way be responsible for the crop*.

DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS.

I will allow the following discounts on large orders, whether from individuals or clubs, which may be deducted when the orders sent:

On orders amounting to \$5, a discount of 5 per cent.

On orders amounting to \$10.00, a discount of 8 per cent.

On orders amounting to \$20.00 a discount of 10 per cent.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who use large quantities of seeds, will receive special discounts on application.

HOW TO SEND THE MONEY.

MONEY SENT TO ME FOR SEED MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE when sent in either of the following ways:

By Postoffice or Express Money Order, Draft on New York, or in a registered letter.

Sums of less than one dollar may be sent by Postal Note or in stamps, without registering the letter.

If a customer sends more money than is enough to pay for the seeds ordered, the balance will be returned; if less than enough, the order will be filled so far as the money goes.

☞ When sending an order, don't forget to sign your NAME POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE PLAINLY. Also give your nearest Express Office, and the name of the Express Company. I can send many of my seeds cheaper by express than by mail.

Address,

HEMAN GLASS,

Lakeview Seed Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

SOWING THE SEED.

Having secured seed which we believe to be fresh and reliable, the first step toward securing a crop, is to sow or plant it in such a manner and at such a time that it may have a reasonable chance to grow. Seeds must be sown shallow or deep, according to their size and ability to push up through the soil. Small seeds are very apt to be sown too deep. If small seeds, like celery, lettuce, etc., were sown as deep as onion and beet seed, very few would ever appear above the ground, and the seedsman would be called a cheat, and his seed worthless, when the fault was wholly with the man who sowed the seed. Then, again, some seeds are hardy and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough to work, while others are tender and will rot if put into the ground before it becomes warm.

TIME OF SOWING.—The following seeds may be safely sown early in the spring: Asparagus, Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, the hardy, early Sweet Corn, Cress, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, also Carrots, Spinach and Turnip for the early market.

The following should not be sown or planted until the ground has become dry and warm, and danger of frost is past: Beans, Cucumber, Carrot for a winter crop, the soft, late Sweet Corn, Melons, Peppers, Squash, Tomato and Turnip for a late crop. Lima Beans and Winter Squashes are especially liable to rot if planted before the ground has become dry and warm. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plant should be started early in a hot-bed or in a box in the house.

FIRMING THE SOIL.

Another important thing to be attended to is "firming" the soil over the seeds after sowing, if the soil is dry and warm. After sowing the seed, go over the rows, and with the ball of the foot, press down every inch of soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. Then with a rake lightly level off the rows and the operation is done. But this rule of firming the soil must not be followed unless the ground is dry and warm. When the soil is damp, and there is no danger of dry or heated air drying out the seed, there is no necessity of treading it in. In such cases it is better not to do it. If a drought should follow after sowing the seed, and there is danger of the seed suffering from the dry, hot air, the firming may be done a week or more after the seed has been sown.

When carrots and parsnips are sown after the ground has become dry, the ground should always be rolled after sowing, otherwise there will be danger of the heated air penetrating the loose, dry soil and destroying the vitality of the seed. When this cannot be done after sowing, it is a good plan to roll with a field roller before sowing. On my muck land I roll both before and after sowing.

MANURE.

It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow crops, either in the garden or on the farm, without manure and plenty of it. Every year I am more and more convinced that we do not use enough. If we would cultivate less acres and use more manure, we would have a larger surplus over expenses. A poor crop only pays expenses and oftentimes not that. It is only good crops that pay a profit.

As to the kind of manure, use all the stable or barn-yard manure you can make or get. Nothing is better or as good. Then use all the commercial fertilizers you can afford to buy, and you can afford more than you suppose. It is money well invested that will pay 100 per cent. in six months, and the money paid out for manure and fertilizers frequently pays more than that. If you doubt it, try it.

STIRRING THE SOIL.

Next in importance to plenty of manure is frequent "*stirring the soil.*" So essential is the latter that some gardeners insist that frequent stirring the soil will produce larger crops without manure, than poor cultivation with manure. While I am satisfied that nothing can take the place of manure, I am equally well satisfied that a soil frequently stirred will produce much better crops than the same soil that is only seldom cultivated. For some crops it is absolutely essential. I know a large and successful grower of cabbages who keeps his cultivator running through his crop two or three times a week, so long as he can get between the rows. Frequent stirring keeps the soil open and porous, so that it admits the air freely and the loose surface acts as a mulch to keep the lower soil moist and cool. If you want big crops keep the surface soil loose and friable.

DRAINING THE SOIL.

Either in farming or gardening the proper drainage of the soil is of the first importance. Many a farmer goes on year after year, raising poor crops that pay him no profit, simply because the soil is not properly drained. I have, in more than one instance, been repaid the cost of draining a field by the increase in the first crop.

DRAINAGE WARMS THE SOIL. It is stated on good authority that drainage raises the temperature of the soil 15°. This is an important item in the early spring. A difference of 15° in the temperature of the soil would save much early planted seed from rotting, and much consequent replanting.

DRAINAGE LENGTHENS THE SEASON FOR WORK AND FOR THE GROWING CROPS. This cannot be overestimated in our northern climate and short summers. A difference of two weeks will often prove the difference between success and failure of a crop. I have land on my farm that formerly was so wet that it seldom could be planted till about the first of June, but since being drained it is the first land that we work in the spring—often during the month of April.

DRAINED LAND IS DRYER IN A WET SEASON AND HOLDS MOISTURE LONGER IN A DRY SEASON. It is also lighter to work, and can be worked sooner after heavy rains than undrained land. A judicious investment in tile drains is often the very best investment a gardener or farmer can make. It will pay better than government bonds.

HOT-BEDS.

The best heating material that is easily available is *fresh* horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady but moderate and lasting heat. To secure this the manure should be forked over and thrown into a loose pile, which should remain undisturbed for a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, when after a few days more it will be ready for use. The object of this repeated forking over and piling is to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation.

The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season, and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will give a quick sharp heat and soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately but continue much longer. For general purposes a bed one and a half to two feet deep will be the best.

The bed should be allowed to stand a few days with the sash partially open, to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The heat will at first be quite violent, frequently rising in the first few days to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the earth may be put in and the seeds planted.

The importance of allowing this gross heat to pass off before planting the seeds is very great, as every season thousands of hot beds are failures, and their builders blame the seedsmen for sending them poor seed, when the real difficulty was that their seeds were burnt up by this first heat.

USEFUL TABLES.

One acre of land contains 160 square rods.
 " " " 4,840 square yards.
 " " " 43,560 square feet.

QUANTITY OF SEED FOR AN ACRE.

It is difficult to give a fixed amount of seed that should in all cases be sown on an acre of ground. As a rule, new ground requires more seed than old ground that has become fine and well pulverized by years of cultivation. It is also a safe rule to sow rather too thick than otherwise, for in that case the crop can be thinned; but if too little seed is sown, it cannot be remedied.

Beans, dwarf, in hills.....	1½ bushel
Beans, pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 quarts
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 pounds
Cabbage, in beds, to transplant.....	3 to 4 ounces
Cabbage in hills.....	½ pound
Carrots, in drills.....	2 to 3 pounds
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 quarts
Corn for soiling.....	2½ bushels
Cucumber, in hills.....	1½ pounds
Melon, Musks, in hills.....	1½ to 2½ pounds
Melon, water, in hills.....	3 to 4 pounds
Onion in drills.....	4 to 5 pounds
Parsnip, in drills.....	4 to 6 pounds
Peas, in drills.....	2 bushels
Peas, broadcast.....	3 bushels
Potatoes.....	8 to 10 bushels
Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 pounds
Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 pounds
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 pounds
Squash, bush varieties in hills.....	3 to 4 pounds
Squash, running varieties in hills.....	2 to 3 pounds
Tomato, in beds to transplant.....	3 to 4 ounces
Turnip, in drills.....	1½ to 2 pounds
Turnip, broadcast.....	3 to 4 pounds

NUMBER OF PLANTS FROM AN OUNCE OF SEED.

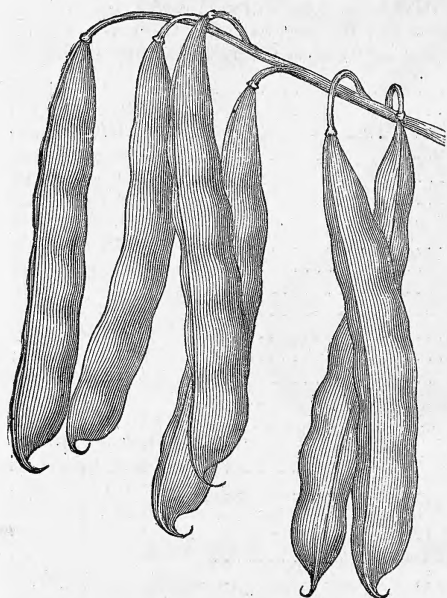
Asparagus.....	500	Pepper.....	1000
Cabbage.....	2000	Tamato.....	1500
Cauliflower.....	2000	Thyme.....	5000
Celery.....	3000	Sage.....	1500
Egg Plant.....	1000	Rhubarb.....	500
Lettuce.....	3000		

WEIGHT OF SEEDS.

	N. Y.—lbs. per bu.—ILL.	
Barley.....	48.....	48
Beans.....	60.....	60
Broom Corn.....	46.....	46
Buckwheat.....	48.....	52
Clover.....	60.....	60
Corn, ear, dry.....	70.....	70
Corn, shelled.....	56.....	56
Corn, sweet (by measure).....		
Flax.....	55.....	56
Grass, Kentucky blue.....	14.....	12
Grass, Orchard.....	14.....	14
Grass, Millett.....	50.....	56
Grass, Red Mop.....	14.....	14
Grass, Timothy.....	45.....	45
Hemp.....	44.....	44
Oats.....	32.....	32
Peas, round, smooth.....	60.....	60
Peas, wrinkled.....	56.....	56
Potatoes.....	60.....	60
Rye.....	56.....	56
Sorgum.....	45.....	45
Wheat.....	60.....	60

SPECIALTIES.

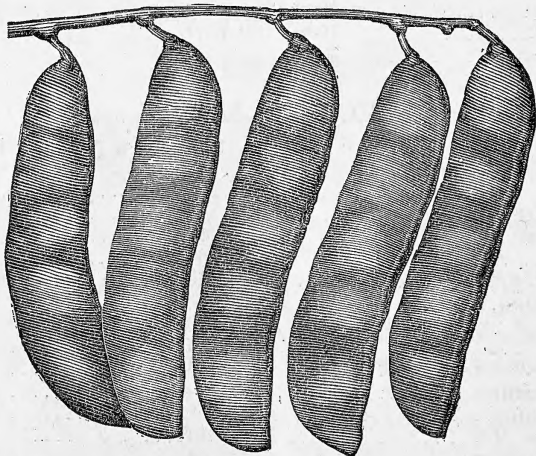
EARLY CLUSTER GOLDEN WAX POLE BEAN.



A new Pole Bean, early and very prolific. I grew it for the first time last season and was surprised at its beauty and productiveness. The pods are unusually large and long, 7 to 8 inches, growing in clusters, of a rich, golden color, stringless, delicate flavor and not excelled as a snap bean. Unlike most pole beans it is very productive, and seems to keep bearing till frost. Its beautiful appearance and great productiveness must make it a profitable variety to grow for market, notwith-

standing the extra labor of setting the poles. Large packet, 15 cents; quart, 90 cents.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA BEAN.

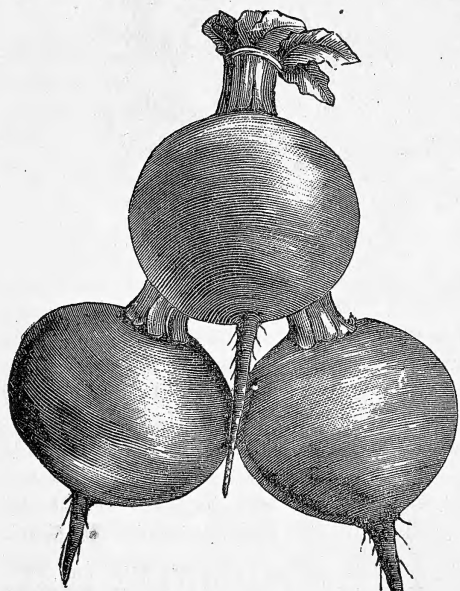


A comparatively new variety, grown by the New Jersey Market men. Similar to the Large Lima, only earlier, which will make it especially valuable for all who grow Lima Beans for market. Gardeners who understand the value of an early crop will do well to plant this bean. Large packet, 10 cents; per quart, 60 cents.

DWARF MONT D'OR WAX BEAN.

A new bush, wax bean. The vines are stout, healthy, and productive. Mr. Gregory says of it: "Without exception one of the most vigorous and productive of all the Dwarf Wax Beans; a decided acquisition. The market-men's most profitable bean of the Dwarf Wax class." Less liable to rust than other

wax beans. Large packet, 10 cts.; quart, 50 cents.



ECLIPSE BEET.

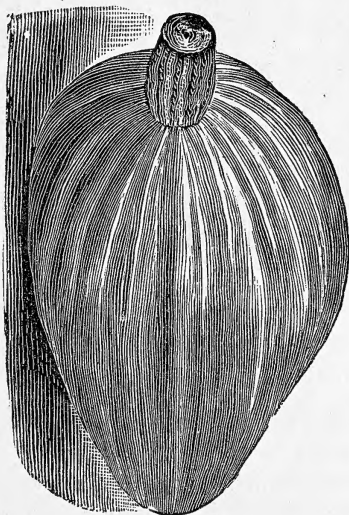
This new Beet is fast taking the lead as the *first early market Beet*. It is a bright blood turnip, as early as the Egyptian, better shape, larger and smoother. Top is rather small, root tender and sweet. One of the best beets for market gardeners. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

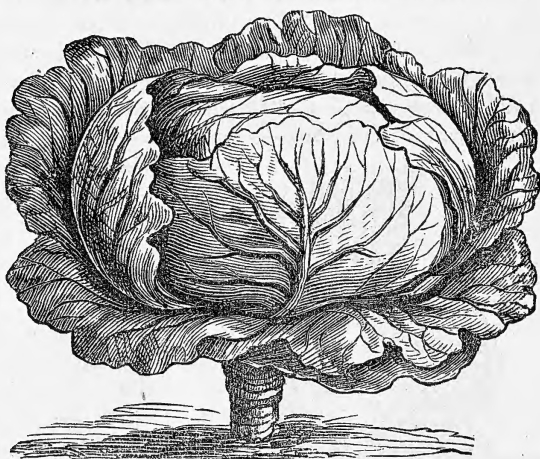
CHILD'S CELESTIAL PEPPER.

A new pepper of great beauty found in China about four years ago. The peppers are in shape of a cone, about two inches long, thickly set on the plants. In the early period of their growth they are a creamy white, but as they ripen change to a bright red, making one of the most beautiful and ornamental plants. Last season I transferred some of the plants to pots, and they were much admired as ornamental house plants. Per packet, 15 cents.

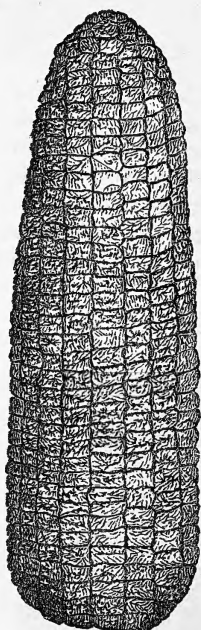
SIBLEY SQUASH.

This squash is a novelty among squashes. Its shape is unique, the stem end being the largest. The size and color of the seeds mark it as an original and new production. It is claimed for it that it is superior to the Hubbard, the standard of all good squashes. It is pale green in color, the flesh is a bright orange; when cooked dry and fine grained, possessing a delicate flavor. Its keeping qualities are said to be better than most winter squashes. We have found it excellent for pies. All lovers of good squashes should give it a trial. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.60.

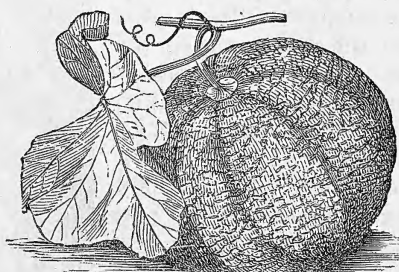


ALL SEASONS CABBAGE.

This new cabbage has received very high commendation. It can be grown equally well for an early or late fall crop. Very reliable to head, and the heads are large and solid. I grew the past season a crop for seed stock from plants that were set as late as July 18th, and many of the heads weighed 12 to 15 pounds each. The form and firmness of the head make it one of the best cabbages for wintering over. It will soon be one of the leading cabbages. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; lb., \$4.00.

PERRY'S HYBRID SWEET CORN.

This new Sweet Corn is a decided acquisition for the market gardener. It is the first large eared sweet corn ready for the market. It comes in just after the Cory and is nearly two weeks earlier than the Evergreen with ears nearly as large. The kernels are large, tender and sweet, and it is very productive, nearly every stalk having two good ears. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 40 cents.

GLASS' EARLY PROLIFIC NUTMEG MUSK MELON.

SWEET CORN.

EARLY PROLIFIC NUTMEG.

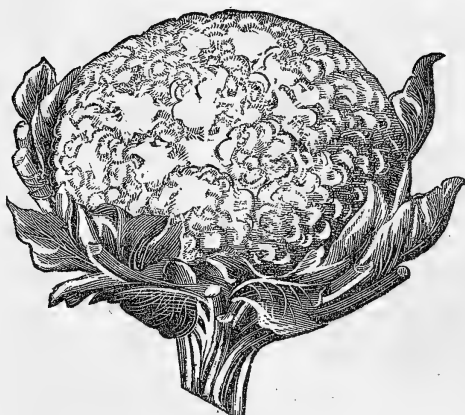
The best Nutmeg melon I have ever raised. The seed was obtained from a chance melon several years ago and it has been kept pure by careful cultivation. It is very early, medium size, green flesh throughout and of the most delicious flavor. As a breakfast melon it has no equal. It is also very prolific, bearing 10 or 12 melons to the hill. As my crop of seed last season was limited I can sell it only by the packet this year. Per packet, 15 cents.

CHANTENAY STUMP-ROOTED CARROT.



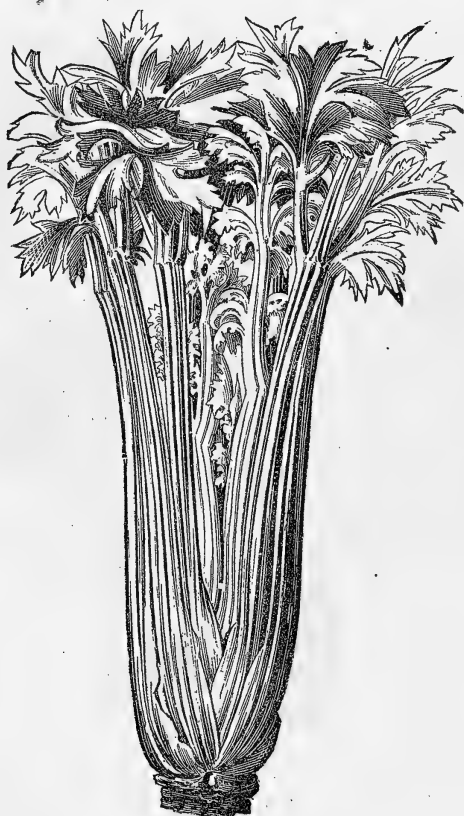
A new half long Stump-rooted Orange Carrot of French origin. Very uniform in shape. It ranks midway between the Danvers Orange and the Guerande or Oxheart, being longer than the latter and more symmetrical than the former. For a bunching carrot it cannot be excelled. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.25.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY CAULIFLOWER.

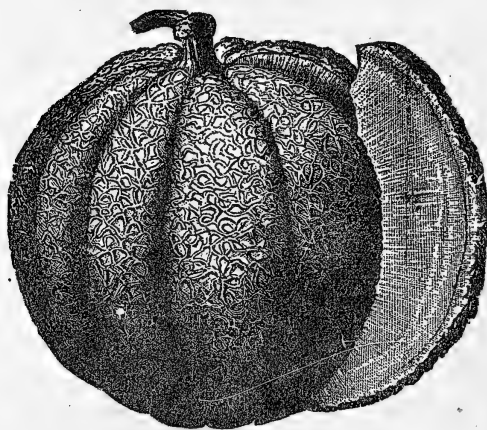


I have tested a number of cauliflowers from American grown seed, and this is the only one that I have found of sufficient value to pay for cultivation. It is quite early, earlier than the Snowball, but the heads are not quite so heavy and solid. It is more like the Algiers than the Erfurts and Snowball. Its

earliness and reliability to head will make it a valuable cauliflower to cultivate. Per packet, 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

GOLDEN DWARF SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

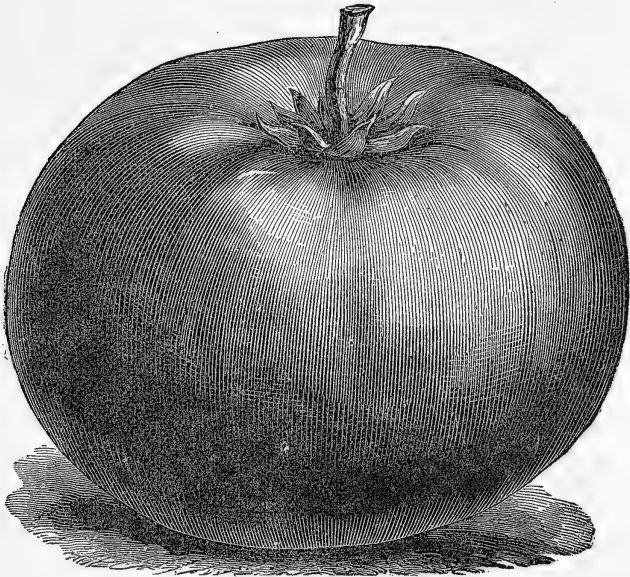
This is a new self-blanching celery, and I think superior to the White Plume. It is dwarf in growth, a rich golden yellow, tender, crisp, solid and a rich nutty flavor. It will be a favorite with those who grow celery for their own use. A little banking up is sufficient to blanch it, which is great saving of labor compared with old sorts, which have to be banked to the top of leaves. Per packet, 20 cents; oz., 70 cents.

EARLY JERSEY HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.

This new Melon is an improvement on the well known Hackensack that has been so extensively grown for the New York market. It is a good sized melon, deeply ribbed, green flesh and very fine flavor. It is about 10 days earlier than the Hackensack, which makes it especially valuable

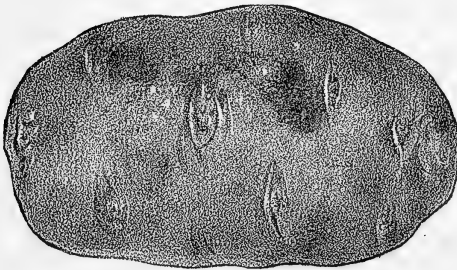
EARLY HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.
for those who grow melons for market. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

MIKADO TOMATO.



This new Tomato is one of the largest and most handsome tomatoes grown. It is a general prize taker at the Agricultural Fairs ; solid and of unsurpassed quality. Generally round and smooth, though sometimes irregular. My seed is saved from selected, round and smooth tomatoes only. Per packet, 5 cents ; oz., 30 cents.

MONROE CO. PRIZE POTATO.



A new potato of large size and enormously productive. Skin white and smooth ; eyes few and not deep ; flesh delicate. One of the best keepers. Those who have given it a trial, esteem it highly on

account of its great yield, size and keeping qualities. One of my neighbors last season raised 100 bushels from $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of seed. Per lb., prepaid, 50 cents ; peck, 60 cents ; bushel, \$1.50 ; barrel, \$4.50.

AMERICAN BANNER OATS.

This new variety of oats promises to be what its name indicates, the "Banner Oats" of the country. It yielded in one field, 100 bushels to the acre, and in another 70 bushels, without fertilizers. The grain is white, large and plump ; straw stiff, and stands up well. In comparison with the Welcome, Wide Awake, and Probestier, it gave the greatest yield of all. For illustration see back of cover.

1889.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

-AND-

PRICE LIST OF SEEDS.

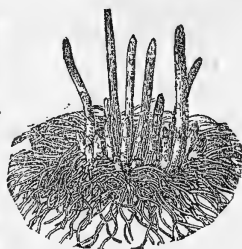
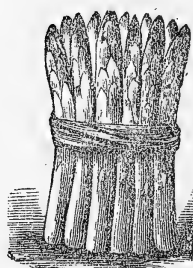
My seed crops of 1888 were unusually good, both in quantity and in quality, which, with the reduction of postage, enables me to offer seeds of a superior quality at lower prices than heretofore.

In the following list I have given a brief description of the different varieties, noting their peculiar characteristics, and also a few practical directions for their cultivation which I have learned in my experience as a gardener. I hope my patrons will find them useful and practical.

Remember that the prices given include the **Postage or Express Charges** in all cases except by the *peck, bushel and barrel*, or where specified. If ordered by express or otherwise and *charges paid by purchaser*, 8 cents per pound may be deducted from the price of all seeds sold by the pound, 12 cents per quart from the price of corn, and 15 cents per quart from the price of beans and peas.

Quarter and half pounds at pound rates, pints at quart rates, four quarts at peck rates, and half bushels at bushel rates.

ASPARAGUS.



This is one of my principal garden crops, having over four acres in cultivation. The seed should be sown early in the spring in good, strong soil. Thin out the plants and keep free from weeds. The plants, if good care is taken, will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following

spring. The ground for the permanent bed should be heavily manured and worked in deep. Make trenches $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with a plow or spade, eight inches deep and set the plants in the bottom of the trenches, 20 inches apart, and cover the roots lightly with earth. When the plants are a foot or more high, hoe the earth into the trenches, filling them about one-third full. Afterwards fill the trenches nearly full of rotted manure, or give liberal application of phosphate and cover with earth. When leveled off, the top of the roots or crown should be about six inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring give a heavy coat of manure and cultivate thoroughly. Cut lightly the first two years; after that keep the *bed cut clean* so long as you want asparagus. When well established, it can be cut for six weeks without injury. Let the brush or tops remain on the bed during the winter to protect the roots. The falling seed can do no harm as the young plants from the seed always die out.

For the past two or three years I have been experimenting with an extra large variety originating in my own fields, which promises to surpass anything yet seen. If it meets my expectations I shall soon offer it to the public.

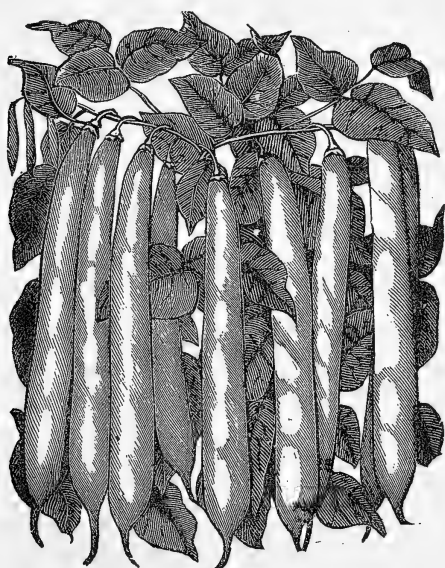
Conover's Colossal has long been considered the best variety, and probably is the best now in cultivation. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Roots—1 year old, per doz., prepaid..	\$ 50
1 year old, per 100,	1 25
1 year old, per 100, not prepaid.....	1 00
1 year old, per 1000,	6 00

The roots are quite hardy and may be set at any time from the middle of April to the first of June, but by setting early, a larger growth will be obtained the first year.

BEANS.

A dry, rather light soil is the best for beans, though they will do well on any good garden land. For an early crop of garden beans, plant quite early in a light, dry soil, and in a warm sheltered place. But for the general crop, beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground has become warm. This is especially true of Lima Beans. Avoid planting beans in a cold wet soil, and do not hoe them when wet with dew or rain.



WAX BEANS.

tender and fine flavor. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Mont d'Or Wax—For description see Specialties, page 7. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Black Wax or Butter—An old standard variety; quite early and productive; pods waxy yellow and very tender. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 45 cents.

Golden Wax—About a week earlier than the Black Wax; pods large, brittle and entirely stringless; very rich and tender. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 45 cents; pk., not prepaid, \$1.60.

Ivory Pod Wax—Highly prized both as a snap bean and a winter-shelled bean; very productive; pods long, stringless and of transparent ivory white; beans small white. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 45 cents.

BUSH BEANS.

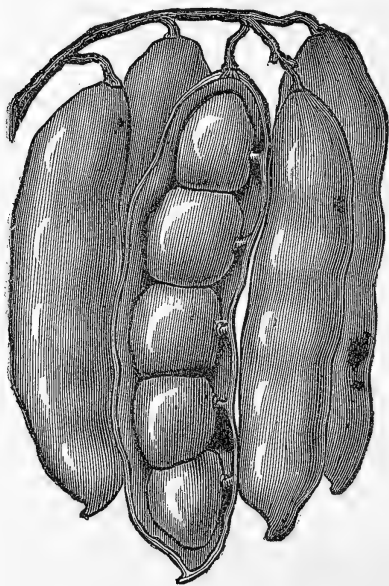
Long Yellow Six Weeks—One of the earliest of the string Beans; hardy and prolific. It may be planted quite early as it will stand a light frost. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Early Red Valentine—One of the earliest of the string beans, very productive; remains in a green state longer than most varieties; much used for pickling. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents; pk., not prepaid, \$1.25.

Refugee, or Thousand to One—A very productive medium variety; young pods very

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Of all the running beans the Limas are the best. By using short poles—not over four feet, and pinching off the ends of the runners as often as they reach the top of the poles, they can be ripened in this latitude, 43 degrees, unless the season is very unfavorable. Plant as soon as the ground is dry and warm, generally about the middle of May; but do not be in too much of a hurry, for they are quite liable to rot unless the ground is warm enough to sprout them quickly. I always set the poles and make the hills around them before planting.



King of the Garden, Lima—A very vigorous grower with large pods well filled. Sets its pods early and continues bearing till frost. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 60 cents.

Early Jersey Lima—For description see Specialties, page 6. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 60 cents.

Dreer's Improved Lima—It is claimed for this variety that it is earlier than common Lima, and is better adapted to northern latitudes. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 55 cents.

Early Cluster Golden Wax—For description see Specialties, page 6. Large packet, 15 cents; qt., 90 cents.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—A

round speckled bean, equally good as a snap or shelled bean; used both in the green and dry state. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 55 cents.

Dutch Case Knife—A white pole bean of fine quality. Can be used as a snap bean, but generally shelled. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 45 cents.

BEETS.

Beets are grown in every garden, and used in all stages of their growth. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. They are among the first vegetables to be sown in the spring. Sow the seed quite thickly in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the beets are beginning to form they can be thinned out and used as "beet greens."

If a heavy rain should fall soon after sowing the seed and the surface of the ground becomes crusted over, the ground must be raked lightly with a steel garden rake to break the crust over the seed. If this is not done the young sprouts may not be able to push up through the crust on the surface. From this cause seed sometimes fails to come up, and the sower thinks his seed was bad when the trouble was not in the vitality of the seed but in the experience of the sower.

For the Mangel Wurzels you can hardly have the ground too rich. They make a heavier growth than the table beets, and the rows should be sown at least 18 inches apart. When large quantities are grown it saves labor to sow the rows wide enough apart to use a horse and cultivator between them. Many growers prefer the Sugar Beet for stock. It is certainly a fine beet, and grows nearly as heavy crops as the Mangels.

Beets are best kept through the winter by burying them in pits, which should be dug about a foot deep and three feet wide, and long enough to hold the stock on hand. Scatter dry earth over them and then cover with straw and earth sufficient to keep them from freezing.

Eclipse, New—For description see Specialties, page 7. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Early Blood Turnip—Not as early as the above but of good quality; blood red, tender and a good keeper. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Early Yellow Turnip—A good early beet, differing from the Blood Turnip only in color, which is a bright yellow. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

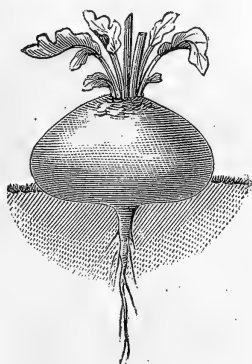
Long Blood Red—A good late variety for fall and winter use; long, smooth sweet and tender. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Egyptian Blood Turnip—One of the earliest beets in cultivation. Color, deep crimson; excellent quality. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.

Bastian's Extra Early Turnip—As early as the Egyptian; larger and smoother. In appearance a blood beet, but streaked with white. A fine beet for market gardeners. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Extra Early Bassano—The old standard early beet. Very early but not a blood beet. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

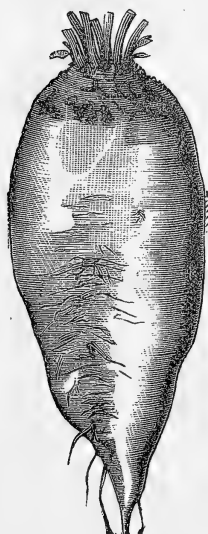
Dewing's Improved Early Turnip—Earlier than the Blood Turnip Beet. Roots a good red, large, uniform, smooth and handsome. For all uses the best turnip beet; largely grown for market. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.



EGYPTIAN BEET.

Swiss Chard, Silver Ribbed or Sea Kale Beet—Grown solely for its leaves. The mid-rib can be stewed and served as asparagus, and other parts of the leaves used as spinach. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

SUGAR BEETS.



SUGAR BEET.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar—This variety contains 16 per cent. of sugar; yields moderately heavy crops. Considered the richest in sugar of any of the Sugar Beets. A fine table beet. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 75 cents.

French White Sugar, Red Top—Contains 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar; is the largest and most prolific of all the Sugar Beets, averaging on good ground 20 tons per acre; grows slightly above ground; ripens earlier than other varieties. My crop of seed of this beet the past season was unusually fine. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Lane's Imperial Sugar—One of the best of the Sugar Beets; yields large crops and largely grown. Per packet, 5 cents; oz.; 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

MANGEL WURZELS.



CARTER'S ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL.

Carter's Improved Orange Globe—The best of all the Globe Mangels; will grow in all soils; rich, nutritious and will keep very late. Per oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Carter's Mammoth Long Red—Is very large size and good quality; grown extensively. Per oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Golden Tankard—In shape intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties; color yellow; nutritious and fine flavor. The type does not seem to be well established, as it does not grow uniform. Per oz., 10 cents; lb., 55 cents.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli produces heads like the cauliflower, but is more hardy. Cultivation same as cauliflower, except that the plants should not be grown or set too early, as it does the best in the cool weather of autumn. The cape varieties are best suited to our climate. Sow the seed in the open ground, about the middle of May, and transplant from the 1st to the 10 of July.

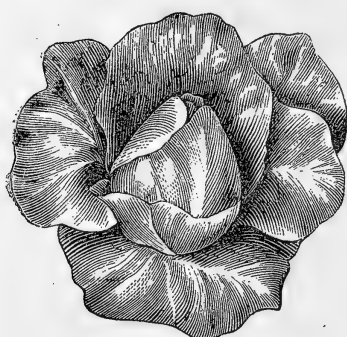
Early Purple Cape—The most reliable to head and the best for our climate. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents.

CABBAGE.

Cabbages are one of my specialties, both as a market crop and for growing the seed. I raise no stump seed; only the best heads and of the best type are used for seed. My Winningstadt, Fottler's Brunswick and Excelsior Flat Dutch are of the very best strains, obtained by years of careful selection. There are none better and few as good. The Excelsior Flat Dutch is a strong-growing cabbage, and must have a strong soil to make large heads. Many growers make the mistake of trying to grow a large cabbage on poor soil. If your soil is light or sandy try the Winningstadt. New land is preferable, and it is not safe to follow cabbage with cabbage, otherwise "club root" will appear. I have found a clover sod one of the best fertilizers for cabbage. The most important thing next after plenty of manure is the frequent stirring of the soil. It cannot be stirred too often. For this latitude, 43 degrees, I find that the best time to sow the seed of the late cabbage for a fall and winter crop is from the 10th to the 20th of May, and set the plants from the 20th of June to the 4th of July. Different sowings should be made so as to have the plants ready when the ground is in a suitable condition for setting. The early small-growing varieties may be set 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. The later varieties should be set 2½ to 3 feet apart. The seed can be sown broadcast, but I prefer to sow in rows 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants, but it is a safe rule to sow an ounce for every 2,000 plants wanted.

I have been very successful with the late varieties by planting them about the first of June in hills where they are to grow. Make the hills, a mere hoof of earth, and then with the thumb and finger put three to five seeds in the hill. When large enough to transplant, the surplus plants are very handy to replace any hills that may have been destroyed by the black fly or cut worm. Late plants are quite liable to be destroyed by the cabbage fly as soon as they appear above the ground. To prevent this, dust them over lightly, just as they are coming up, with fine air-slacked lime or soot. Do not delay this even for a day, for the delay may be fatal to the crop. It is best applied when the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm, so destructive in some localities, I have found Pyrethrum, or *Persian Insect Powder* a perfect remedy. It is not poisonous and may be used with perfect safety. Sprinkle it on the worms with a small dredging box. I have used it quite extensively and always with success.

THE FIVE BEST CABBAGES.



JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

The Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the earliest and most profitable cabbage with market gardeners in all parts of the country. Heads conical and compact; a general favorite. My stock of seed of this variety is from very fine and uniform heads. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 35 cents; lb., \$3.50.

Henderson's Early Summer—The earliest of the flat varieties; about ten days later than the Wakefield, but as it larger, it soon supersedes it

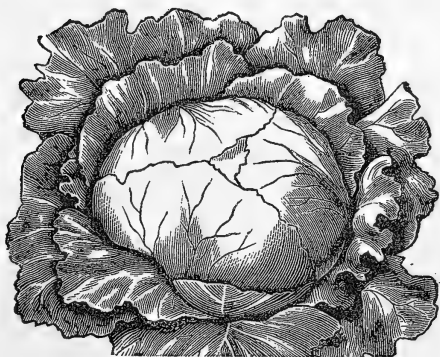
in the market. It is a good cabbage to sow late, about the middle of June, to fill out the late crops where plants have failed. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 35 cents; lb., \$3.50.



EARLY SUMMER.



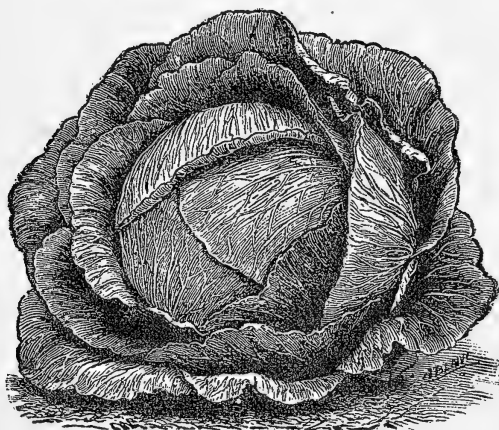
WINNINGSTADT.



FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.

The Early Winningstadt is among cabbages, what the Baldwin is among apples—always reliable. Heads conical, medium size, second early. For the table the very best. Very reliable to head. Will head on light soils where other kinds fail. It makes a good winter cabbage if the seed is not sown before the middle of June. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—This is the most reliable to head of the Drumhead varieties; second early and a capital fall or winter cabbage. My strain of this celebrated cabbage is not excelled by any that is grown. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.



ALL SEASONS.

All Seasons—For description, see Specialties, page 8. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; lb., \$4.00

Low's Peerless—A new cabbage nearly as early as Wakefield, with larger heads. Considered by many a valuable addition to the list of early cabbages. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 35 cents; lb., \$3.50.

Gregory's Deep Head—This seems to be a very fine strain of Fottler's Brunswick, with heads thicker or deeper than most other strains, making it a valuable cabbage to keep over winter. Early and reliable to head. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Excelsior Flat Dutch—The best of the large flat Drumheads; short stem, heads large and very solid; somewhat later than Fottler's Brunswick, and should be set ten days or two weeks earlier; it must have a strong rich soil to make solid heads. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.


Marblehead Mammoth—A very large flat head cabbage. On good soil the largest cabbage grown. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—An improved variety of the Savoy cabbages, which are considered the most delicate of cabbages, possessing somewhat the richness of the Cauliflower. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

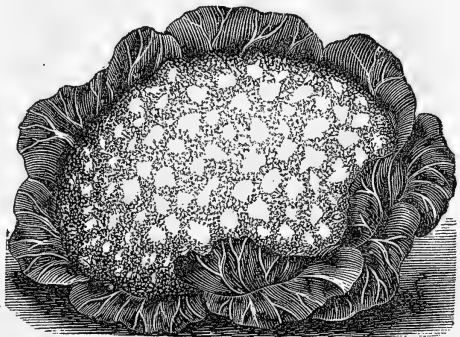
Early Blood Red—Early, heads rather small but solid; one of the best red cabbages. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Large Late Blood Red—Grows larger than the above, but later; fine for pickling. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

 *Quarter and half ounces at ounce rates.*

This is one of my principal market crops. During the past two years I have tested over thirty varieties of Cauliflowers. Many of the varieties were almost worthless, and it is useless to attempt to grow them with any profit. I offer only such varieties as I have found reliable. Cauliflowers do the best on low, moist land, as they require plenty of water. Very little can be done in heading Cauliflowers during the hot weather of the summer. They do the best during the cool weather of the late autumn. They delight in a rich soil. The cultivation is the same as for cabbages.



For an early crop the plants must be raised under glass. For a late crop sow the seed and transplant the same as winter cabbage. I set the plants from the 20th of June to the 10th of July. To protect the young plants in the seed bed from the black fly, dust them over lightly, just as they are coming up, with fine, air-slacked lime or soot, as recommended for cabbages. As soon as the heads of the cauliflower begin to form, cover them with a loose leaf, or tie a few leaves over the head to protect them from the sun; otherwise they will turn a brown color, which spoils their appearance.

Henderson's Early Snowball—My seed of this variety is the *true Snowball*, and not any of the cheap imitations of this celebrated cauliflower. I have grown it for years and have always found it reliable to head. It never fails; almost every plant will produce a solid head; growth upright and can be set 3x1½ feet. It has the additional merit of protecting, by its inner leaves, the head from the sun, which few cauliflowers do. Per packet, 35 cents; oz., \$4.00.

Erfurt, Very Dwarf, Small Leaved—This is much like the above and considered by some seedsmen to be the same as the Snowball. Very reliable to head. Would be a valuable variety for forcing for the early market; the growth of the leaves is smaller than other cauliflowers. Per packet, 30 cents; oz., \$3.50.

Batzke's Erfurt—I have grown this cauliflower the past two years and consider it one of the finest of the Erfurts. Heads are large and very solid. Per packet, 40 cents; oz., \$5.00.

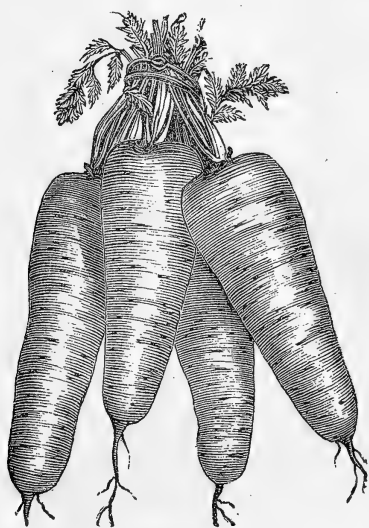
Vick's Ideal—New. This cauliflower is of the Erfurt class; growth somewhat larger than most of the Erfurts, and makes a larger head which is remarkably heavy and solid. This and Batzke's Erfurt make the heaviest heads of any I have tested. It is later than Snowball, and should be set ten days or two weeks earlier. It has the same ingrowing habit of its inner leaves as the Snowball only *more so*. Per packet, 50 cents; oz., \$8.00.

Long Island Beauty—For description see Specialties, page 9. Per packet, 25 cents; oz., \$3.00.

The Algiers—This is a very large and the best of all the late cauliflowers. It should be set 3x3 feet. It makes the largest head of any cauliflower I have grown, though they are not quite so white or solid as the Snowballs or Erfurts, but many prefer them on account of their large size. Sow the seed quite early in the open ground and set the plants by June 20th, and you may expect fine cauliflowers by the middle of September. Per packet, 15 cents; oz., \$1.00.

Lenormand's Short Stem—Per pkt. 12 cents; oz., 75 cents.

CARROTS.



DANVERS ORANGE.

Carrots require a deep, rich soil. I grow them very successfully on muck land. Last season I grew 520 bushels of the Danvers Orange on 88 rods of land. I consider them excellent for horses, when kept on dry feed. Sow about the middle of May, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin to three inches in the rows. Keep free from weeds and the tops will soon shade the ground, and further weeding will be unnecessary.

The White Belgian will give the largest crops, but is not as nutritious as the Orange Carrots. As it grows partly above ground, it is easier to harvest.

The Danvers Orange—

I regard the Danvers Carrot as great an improve-

ment on the Long Orange as the Danvers onion is on the common yellow. It gives greater bulk with less length of root, and being shorter it is easier to dig. My seed is the genuine Danvers. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

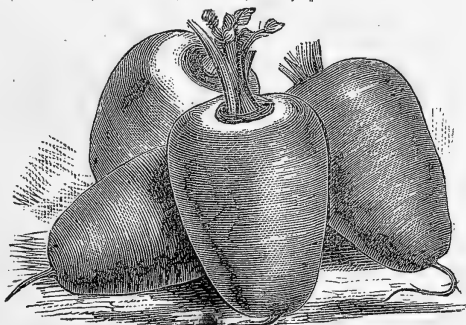
Long Orange—This is an old standard variety and largely grown. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Half Long Orange, Stump-rooted Nantes—A stump-rooted Orange Carrot intermediate between the Long Orange and the French Short Horn. A very fine carrot for bunching. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Chantenay Stump-rooted—For description see Specialties, page 9. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Guerande or Ox-heart—This variety, though not a

long carrot, will produce large crops, the diameter often being as great as the length. Bright orange and fine grained. This carrot, by reason of its shortness, would be especially valuable to raise on heavy land where it is much labor to dig carrots. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.



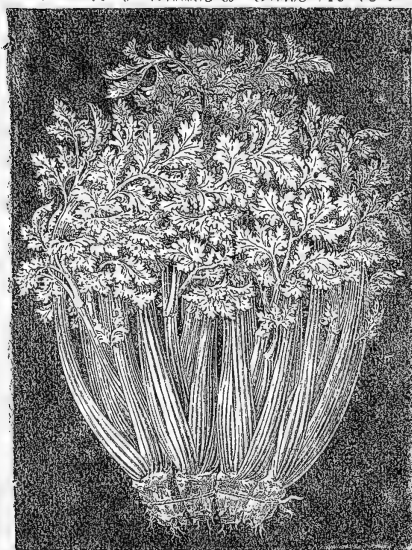
GUERANDE OR OXHEART.

Half Long Scarlet Carentan—An early variety, nearly coreless; excellent for forcing and used as an early crop in the open ground. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.10.


Giant White Belgian Green Top—Grows one-third above ground; lower part of root white, that above ground green; a heavy cropper; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.

CELERY.

Half Ounce at Ounce Rates.



The culture of Celery is very simple when properly managed. Many beginners in Celery growing fail to sprout the seed because they do not observe the necessary conditions. Celery seed is very small, and care should be taken to cover the seed very lightly, *and give partial shade to keep the surface of the soil moist till the seed is sprouted*, when the shade must be removed to prevent the young plants from running up spindling. When the plants are three inches high, transplant them into a bed prepared for the purpose, three inches apart. It is a good plan to shear

off the tops of the plants to make them grow stocky. If the plants do not stand too thick in the row, they may be sheared off where they stand and save the labor of transplanting. Transplant into the field *on the surface of the ground*, five or six inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart, for the dwarf varieties, and 4 to 5 feet for the large varieties. Be careful to press the soil firmly about the roots, pressing the soil each side of the plants with the feet. Nothing further is needed for four or five weeks but to keep the plants free from weeds. Then they should be partially banked up and the earth drawn close around the plants with the hands, being careful to keep the earth out of the heart of the plant. This is called "handling." It should not be done when the plants are wet. The blanching must be done by banking up to the top of the leaves with a spade. This should be done about three weeks before it is wanted. That intended for winter use need not be banded up, as the celery will be blanched in the trench when stored away for the winter. To keep over winter select a dry place and dig trenches one foot wide and as deep as the celery is tall; stand the celery in the trenches with the dirt adhering to the roots, so that the tops of the leaves will come even with the surface of the ground. For a covering, set up a six-inch board on one side of the trench and cover with other boards thus  This arrangement will give the tops a supply of air, and the heart will continue to grow through the winter. On the approach of freezing weather, cover with straw litter and add a covering of earth to prevent freezing as the weather gets colder. The engraving shows the trench filled and ready for covering,

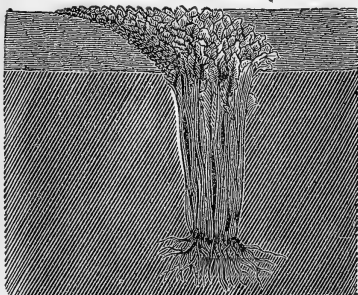
Dwarf Golden Self-

Blanching—For description see Specialties, page 10. Per packet, 20 cents; oz., 70 cents.

Henderson's White

Plume—A new variety. Does not require blanching by the old process. By simply tying up the stalks and bringing up the dirt with a hoe the blanching will be done complete.

Per packet, 15 cents; oz., 50 cents.



Henderson's New Rose—The best of the red celeries which are becoming more popular and justly so, for they are more hardy than the white varieties and winter better. They are also the finest flavored. Let those who are lovers of fine celery give this a trial. Per packet, 15 cents; oz., 50 cents.

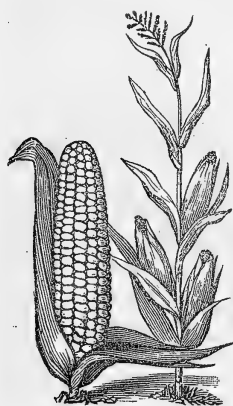
Dwarf Golden Heart—A half dwarf variety of recent origin. The heart when blanched, is full and solid, of a waxy or golden color; most excellent flavor, and one of the best winter keepers. More largely grown for market than any other variety. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.75.

Crawford's Half Dwarf—This variety has great vigor of growth, equaling the large growing sorts in weight of bunch. When blanched it is yellowish white, solid, and possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Boston Market—An old variety and a favorite with many growers; somewhat branching and rather low growth; flavor very fine. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

CORN.

My crops of Sweet Corn the past season were very good, and I succeeded in curing them in fine condition. The most profitable Sweet Corn to grow for marketing green, is the early and the late. Stowell's Evergreen is the variety usually grown for canning; but I prefer Russell's Prolific for market, as it is earlier and nearly as large. Sweet Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as it is more liable to rot than the common field corn, though the early corn is quite hardy and may be planted earlier than the later sorts. To have a succession, plant in this latitude every two weeks from the middle of May till July. Further south the planting may be done earlier and continued later.



THE CORY.

The Cory—A new variety of early corn; a few days earlier than the Marblehead, and producing ears somewhat larger. Market gardeners know the value of the first corn in the market. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Early Marblehead—A very early sweet corn. The stalk is dwarf in its growth and the ears set quite low down. The ears are of good size and very sweet for an early corn. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Russell's Prolific—The earliest first-class sweet corn; ears large and sweet; to come in after the Marblehead there is none better; very productive; nearly every stalk will mature two good ears, if not allowed to stand too thick. It is my favorite second early corn. Large packet, 10 cents; qt. 40 cents; pk., \$1.25.

Crosby's Early Sugar—An early corn, much liked for either family use or for market. Ears rather small. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Perry's Hybrid—For description see Specialties, page 8. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents; pk., \$1.25.

Black Mexican—A black-grained corn; very sweet and much liked by many. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Stowell's Evergreen—An old standard variety for a late corn; ears large, deep-grained; largely grown for canning. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 40 cents; pk., \$1.25.

The Egyptian or Washington Market—A very tall growing corn, growing ten to twelve feet high; matures late and should be planted as soon as the ground is warm. Ears large, two and three on a stalk; should be planted four feet apart each way, and not more than four stalks be left in the hill. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

PARCHING CORN.

'Glass' Red Rice—This is a new variety of rice corn of a dark wine color. I have never had a better parching corn; ears good size and will yield 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and sells readily for \$1.00 a bushel. This corn took the first premium at the New York State fair over all varieties. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents; pk., ears (not prepaid) 75 cents.



Amber Rice—A beautiful colored rice corn and very fine for parching. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

White Rice—The old standard rice parching corn that has been long in use. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Field Corn—For description and prices of Field Corn see page 41.

CURLED CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

This is a small, well-known pungent salad, used with lettuce, to which it makes a most agreeable addition. A fresh sowing should be made about once in ten days, as it matures rapidly, and can be eaten only when young and tender. It is fine for garnishing and to eat with cold meats. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents.

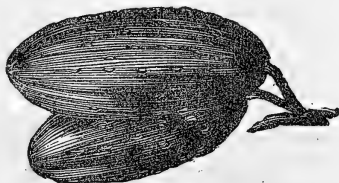
CUCUMBERS.



LONG GREEN.

So long as Cucumbers are wanted for the table, do not let any go to seed, as that impairs the fruiting of the vine. Cucumbers require a warm, rich soil. In this climate it is useless to plant in the open air much before the first of June. Plant plenty of seed, and when all danger from insects is past, thin to four plants in the hill. For pickles, plant the last of June. Early cucumbers for market are grown mostly in green houses, but for family use they may be grown easily in the following manner: Dig a hole in the ground one foot deep and two feet across, and nearly fill with warm manure. Cover with five or six inches of earth, and over the center place a small shallow box with a light of glass or a piece of muslin over the top. Give air when the weather is warm, and water freely. As the plants grow draw the earth around the stems. I have grown them quite successfully in this manner.

Lone Green—An old standard variety. Large, long, and very productive. Many use it exclusively, both for cucumbers and pickles. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10c.; lb. 90 cents.

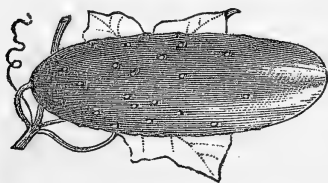


EARLY CLUSTER.

Early Green Cluster—Quite early; small, growing in clusters; prickly, productive. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 85 cents.

Early Frame—An old and popular variety. Medium size and good for pickling or the table. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb. 85 cents.

Early White Spine—This is the standard cucumber for the table, whether grown in the open air or under glass. Early, large, uniformly straight and attractive; very productive; a great favorite with market gardeners. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.



WHITE SPINE.

Extra Lone White Spine—

A longer growing variety than the above; in all respects similar to it, and also largely used for forcing under glass. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Green Prolific—One of the best pickling sorts, immensely productive, growing uniform and seldom too large for pickling. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

West India Gherkin, or Burr—A small, rough, prickly fruit; used only for pickling. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents.

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant which when well grown and properly cooked, is one of the most delicious garden vegetables. Sow the seed like tomato seed in a hot-bed, and give the same treatment as the tomato; but more care should be taken in transplanting, to prevent the plants from being killed by sudden exposure. Those who have not a hot-bed can sow the seed in a box in the house. The plants should be protected from the potato bug, as they eat them as greedily as potato vines.

Improved New Purple—Very large and fine, the best variety. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 50 cents.



EGG PLANT.

ENDIVE.



ENDIVE.

A useful salad for fall or winter use; also used for garnishing. Sow the seed in June or July, and when partly grown thin the plants to a foot apart. The blanching is done by tying up the tip of the leaves in the form of a cone. This excludes the light from the inner leaves, which become blanched in 3 to 5 weeks, according to the temperature; or, the blanching may be done by simply covering the plants with slats or boards.

Moss Curled—The hardiest and highly ornamental; crisp and tender when blanched. Used also for garnishing. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Grown extensively for the early spring market. Commonly known as "German Greens," or "sprouts." Cultivated same as cabbage, which it resembles, but does not form a head. Seed should be sown in the latter part of August, the leaves are used in the early spring like spinach.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—The variety largely grown by gardeners. Leaves a bright green, beautifully curled and hardy. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



KALE.

Dwarf German Greens or Sprouts—Bright green, resembling Ruta Baga ops. Dwarf leaves numerous, and of the best quality. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

KOHL RABI.

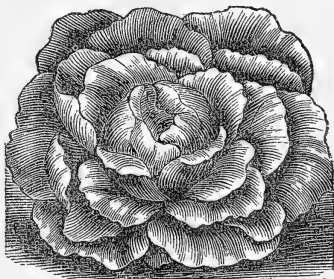
A vegetable intermediate between the turnip and a cabbage. The stem just above the ground swells into a bulb something like a turnip; cooked like turnips, for which they are a good substitute when young and tender.

Large Early Purple—Beautiful, tender and excellent for the table. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents.

Large Early White—Like the above, except in color. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is grown every where a garden is made, but most people grow it too thick for its development. It should be transplanted, when quite small, into rows a foot apart and five or six inches apart in the row. It will then form large plants or heads. Farmers generally fail to get the full benefit of lettuce, because they do not have it early enough. It should be grown ready for use by the time the garden is made, which is the usual time with most farmers for sowing the seed. Raise the plants in a hot-bed, or in a box in the house, and when two inches high set out in a cold frame, or where they can be sheltered from cold winds, 4x12 inches apart. Give plenty of water. Successive sowings should be made to have a supply through the season. The Early Egg and Boston Market are small forcing lettuces used for growing under glass.



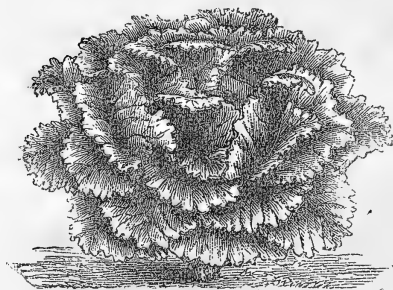
CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Early Egg—One of the best for forcing under glass; quick growth, forms a beautiful pale green head, oval or egg shape. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Tennis Ball, or Boston Market—One of the earliest and much used for forcing; forms a small, compact head. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Vick's Premium Cabbage—A new Cabbage Lettuce, making quite solid heads, and remains in good condition a long time without going to seed. A fine lettuce for all uses and all seasons. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Henderson's New York—Another new Cabbage Lettuce, making unusually large and firm heads, often weighing four pounds each and nearly as firm as a summer cabbage. The outside leaves are a deep, apple green, and the inside blanches to a yellowish white and is tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. Very fine for summer use. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.



CURLED LETTUCE.

lent summer variety. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Hanson—One of the largest and one of the best of the cabbage varieties. Forming large heads, green, outside and white inside, something like a cabbage; stands summer heat well and remains tender a long time. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Black-Seeded Simpson—A very large and very fine cabbage lettuce. Very popular. It does not form so compact a head as the Hanson, but is larger and more crisp; very slow to run to seed. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Early Curled Silesia—

Very tender and sweet; leaves large, light yellow and curled; the best for bunch lettuce; does not form a distinct head. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

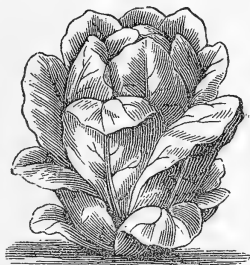
All the Year Round—A

very compact growing cabbage lettuce, with close, small heads; remains tender a long time; an excel-

Imperial White Head—A very fine, large cabbage lettuce, and stands a long time without going to seed. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Paris White Cos—One of the best of the upright or cos varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Lettuce Plants—Grown under glass for early spring use; 40 cents per 100. If by mail, 50 cents.



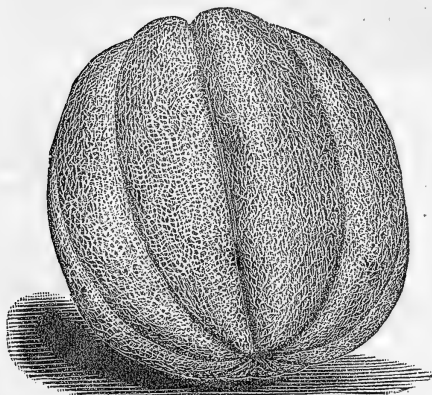
COS LETTUCE.

MELONS.

Melons being of tropical origin, require a quick, warm soil to ripen thoroughly in this climate. I have found that it is nearly useless to attempt to grow the large southern watermelons as far north as Rochester. They do not ripen sufficiently to become sweet and tender. The two melons best adapted to our climate are the Ice Cream and Mountain Sweet. They will do the best in a light, sandy soil, if the hills are made rich with manure. Make the hills with two or three shovels full of fine, well rotted manure well mixed with the soil, the hills to be raised slightly above the surface of the ground. Plant a dozen or more seeds in the hill, and when all danger from bugs is past thin to four good plants in a hill. Musk melons should be planted 6 feet apart each way, and water melons 9 feet. If the vines grow too rank, pinching off the ends of the shoots will cause them to fruit better.

 Do not plant musk melons near cucumbers.

MUSK MELONS.



MONTREAL NUTMEG.

to cultivations is its earliness. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Early Jersey Hackensack—For description see Specialties page 10. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Baltimore—A green fleshed variety of oblong form and good size. Very popular in New York and Philadelphia markets. An excellent shipping melon. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Bay View—A large size nutmeg melon of recent introduction. Green flesh, sweet and fine flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Casaba, or Persian—One of the largest musk melons. Yellowish green flesh; oblong and delicious flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

WATER MELONS.

Mountain Sweet—An old favorite. One of the earliest, well adapted to the northern states, medium size, dark green, and red flesh, largely grown. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

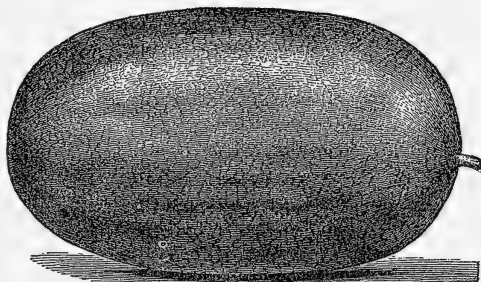
Glass' Early Prolific Nutmeg—For description see Specialties page 8. Per packet, 15 cents.

Montreal Green Nutmeg—A very large nutmeg melon, deeply ribbed and netted; the best large melon I have grown; skin and flesh green, very thick and of the finest flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Early Christina—A very early variety, flesh a light orange; liked by many; its chief claim

Ice Cream, or

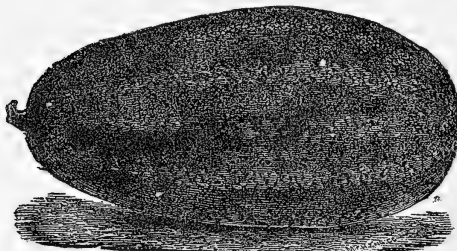
Peerless—I consider this the best water melon grown at the north. One of the earliest, medium size, white seeded, rind thin, flesh bright red, solid to the center, very tender and sweet; too tender for a good shipping melon, as it breaks easily. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



ICE CREAM MELON.

Black Spanish—An old standard melon; rather late but one of the very best. Large size, dark green, flesh bright red, rich and sweet; very popular and still largely grown for market; better than some of the new varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Cuban Queen—Grows to a large size and is very solid; rind thin and ripens well to the center; skin striped with dark and light green; flesh bright red, tender and sugary; a heavy cropper. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.



GYPSY.

Georgia, Rattlesnake or Gypsy

—A large, oblong melon, striped and mottled, rind thin; red flesh and of fine quality. Shipped largely from the south. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Kolb's Gem—New. This melon has suddenly attained great popularity in the South, by reason of its great size, great yield and fine shipping quality. Its flavor is the best, and remains in fine condition for two or three months. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Scaly Bark—A melon of recent introduction. One of the most solid I have ever grown; one of the best for shipping; will stand a great deal of rough handling without breaking open; large size, rind thin and tough; flesh light crimson and fine flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Citron—For preserves. Used for sweetmeats and preserves. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad, used the same as cress. As it is quite hardy it can be sown in the early spring. Sow thickly in rows, and cut when two inches high.

Mustard, White—The best for salad and culinary purposes. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.



MUSTARD.

OKRA.

This is a plant from the West Indies, and is grown for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or can be stewed and served as asparagus. It is grown largely at the South. The green pods can be sliced and dried like apples and used for soups at any time. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm in shallow drills, about 2 feet apart, and thin to 12 inches in the row. The pods should be gathered quite green.

Dwarf Green—The earliest and best for the North. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

ONION.

Onion seed is my leading specialty, and I believe that my seed is second to none in the country. If there is such a thing as PEDIGREE SEED I have got it. My stock of Yellow Globe Danvers has been improved by careful selection for nearly twenty years, using only the most perfectly formed bulbs for seed stock. In addition to raising the best possible seed from the best stock, I do what is seldom done by seed growers, and that is, after my seed has been cleaned by the mill in the usual way,

IT IS ALL WATER CLEANED.

This is an expensive way to clean seed, as all the light, half-filled seed that goes through the mill is washed out and thrown away. But, if expensive, it is thorough. Every seed that sinks in water must be heavy seed, and sure to grow. A large onion grower said to me, "When I sow water-cleaned seed, I *know* it is going to grow, but when it has not been washed I am not sure of it."

The onion is one of the most important of all our vegetables. There is perhaps no vegetable more healthy, as it contains valuable medicinal properties. Immense quantities are consumed, and, except an occasional year when the crop is large in all parts of the country, they are a very profitable crop to raise. I have several times made a clear profit on a crop of onions greater than the value of the land upon which they were raised.

But there is no vegetable where the quality of the seed has more to do with the result of the crop than the onion. Seed that looks all right and that may germinate all right, may, after all, produce a crop of thick-necked, immature onions that will be nearly worthless. Only

THE BEST SEED FROM THE BEST STOCK

is safe to sow. Any other seed would be dear at a cent a pound, for the difference in the seed may and often does make a difference of hundreds of dollars in the value of the crop.

Some years ago when onion seed and onions were both high, a neighbor of mine refused to pay \$3.00 per pound for my seed, and went into the city and bought other seed at half the price. He sowed it upon half an acre of good land and never harvested a bushel of onions. The whole crop was thick-necks. He saved \$4.00 on the seed and lost at least \$200 on the crop, as onions were then worth from one dollar to one dollar and a half per bushel. Seed grown at the North is as a rule more reliable to produce well-ripened onions than seed grown in a warmer climate where the period of growth is longer.

To show how my onion seed is liked where it has been used, I am permitted to give the following letter:

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1888.

Heman Glass, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The onion seed I purchased of you last spring for my neighbors and myself, 60 lbs. in all, proved to be first class seed and pleased us all. Your onion seed has been used in this vicinity for several years, and has always given the best of satisfaction. Onion growers here say that it is the best seed they can get.

Respectfully yours,

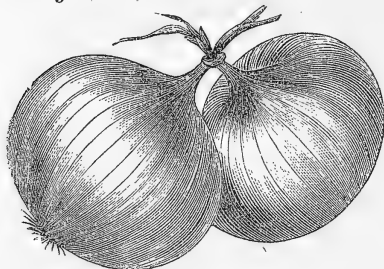
J. M. ADAMS.

Onions can be successfully grown on any soil that is not too sandy or stony. In this part of the State they are largely grown on muck land. But such land must be well drained. I have found unleached wood ashes and phosphate the best fertilizers on muck. Apply one-half when the crop is sown, and the rest just before the onions begin to bottom.

The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. There is little danger of the seed rotting by sowing too early. Sow four or five pounds to the acre, in drills fourteen inches apart, and be careful not to let the weeds get a start of the onions. A few days neglect in weeding the first time may be fatal to the crop. Four weedings are generally necessary. They are cured or dried upon the ground, and, if the weather is pleasant, topped in the field. They must not be stored in piles, as they heat rapidly. I have a house, built partly under ground, for storing them, with shelves two feet apart upon which the onions are placed eight to ten inches deep. I have wintered them very successfully by freezing them, but the objection is,

you cannot handle them until spring, and oftentimes lose the best market in January and February.

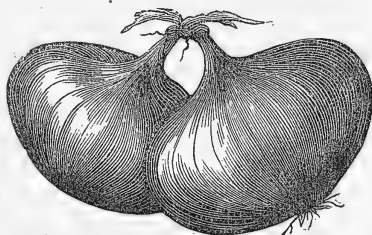
☞ My crop of Yellow Globe Danvers of the past season will not be sufficient to fill all my orders with *seed of my own growing*. I shall have other good Eastern grown seed, but I do not sell it *as my own seed*.



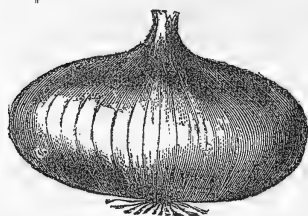
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

and thoroughly tested. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.80.

Early Red Globe.—My own growing. Earlier than the Danvers or Red Wethersfield. True globe and very free from scallions. Ripens up hard, and a good onion to winter. On muck land, where the Wethersfield does not bottom well, this variety should be grown. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.20.



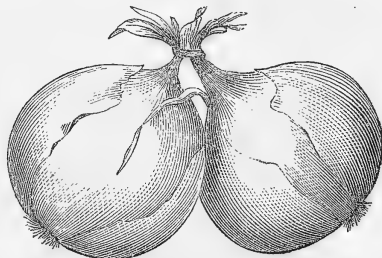
EARLY RED GLOBE.



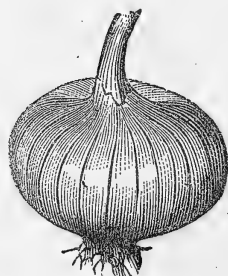
RED WETHERSFIELD.

Red Wethersfield — My own growing. On strong land yields heavy crops and is especially adapted to the rich lands of the west, where it is largely grown. A good keeper, and winters well. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

White Globe—A fine white onion, and a much heavier cropper than the Silverskin. Fine globe shape and mild flavor. Sells higher than the red and yellow sorts. Should be cured under shelter. Does not winter well. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.



WHITE GLOBE.



SILVER SKIN.

Silver Skinned—True, delicate, early; not a good keeper. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg — A large, flat onion, bottoming readily, and is much grown by gardeners for bunching in a green state. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.80.

ITALIAN ONIONS.

New Giant Rocca, of Naples—An Italian onion of large size, globular shape, bright brown skin and delicate flavor. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Marzajola—A new variety, probably the earliest onion grown. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

ONION SETS.

I give prices on onion sets only by the quart. As the market for sets frequently fluctuates, the prices by the bushel will be given on application.

	QUART.		QUART.
Top, or Button sets, prepaid...	\$.50	Not prepaid.....	\$.40
Yellow Bottom sets,40	"30
White Bottom sets, "50	"40

PARSNIPS.

Parsnips should be sown in the early spring, as the seed will seldom germinate in dry, hot weather. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the drill. Cultivate the same as carrots. Parsnips are improved by remaining in the ground until spring; those wanted for winter use can be dug and stored in pits. They are excellent for fattening cattle and hogs.

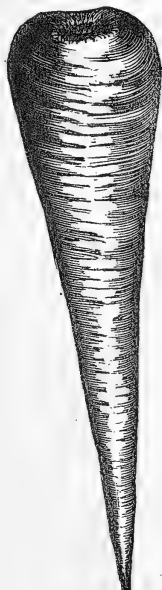
Long Hollow Crown—The old standard variety; whether for table use or for stock. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Carter's New Maltese—A new sort, said to be smoother and whiter than the above. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

PARSLEY.

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and salads. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow quite early in the spring, as the seed germinates quite slowly. Soak the seed in warm water twenty-four hours before sowing. Thin the plants to six inches or transplant in rows. It may be sown in the fall, as it will live through the winter by protecting with leaves or other covering.

Carter's Moss Curled—The most elegant curled parsley grown. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



PARSNIP.

PEPPERS.

 Half ounces at ounce rates.



LARGE SWEET BELL.

Peppers are tender annuals used for seasoning and pickling; the mild, sweet varieties are preferred for the latter purpose. Sow in a hot-bed, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and when 3 inches high transplant 18 inches apart.

Large Sweet Bell

—A large, early variety, of mild flavor, rind thick and fleshy; the best for pickling. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Golden Dawn

Maneo—A remarkably prolific pepper; like the Sweet Bell

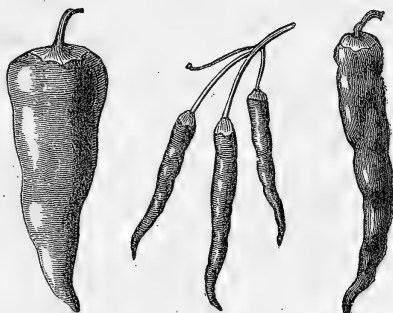
in size and shape, but a magnificent golden color when ripe; very mild flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Child's Celestial—For description see Specialties page 7. Per packet, 15 cents.

Long Red—Beautiful and productive; flesh thick and pungent. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Red Chili—Small, bright red, very pungent; used for pepper sauce. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Cayenne—Long, slender, of a bright red color, pungent. The capsicum of commerce. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.



LONG RED.

CHILI.

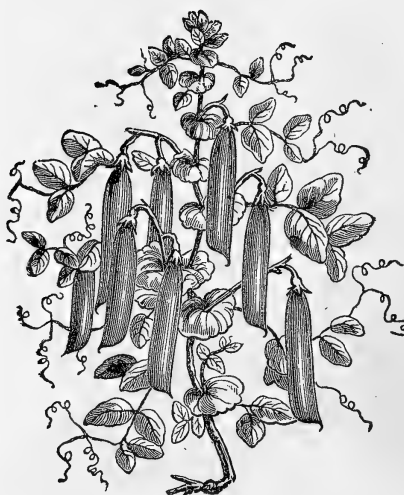
CAYENNE.

PEAS.

After a thorough trial of the different varieties of early peas, I have not been able to find anything better for an early market crop than the **EARLY KENT**. The **KENTISH INVICTA**—a blue pea—ripens about the same time, and the quality is somewhat better. Both are good croppers.

Peas mature the earliest on a light rich soil. Sow in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and sow three to four inches deep. They will stand a good deal of cold and some frost, and you can hardly get them in too early. But if the wrinkled varieties are sown quite early, it must be on a dry soil, as they are more liable to rot than the smooth peas. They are, however, much the sweetest and best flavored peas. To have a succession, make two or more sowings. Sow the early, smooth, hardy peas, like the **Early Kent** and **Kentish Invicta**, as soon in the spring as the frost is fairly out of the ground, and two or three weeks later make a second sowing of the early kinds, and sow also some of the wrinkled peas. This will give a succession from about the middle of June till late in July, when the early corn will be ready for use.

Early Varieties.



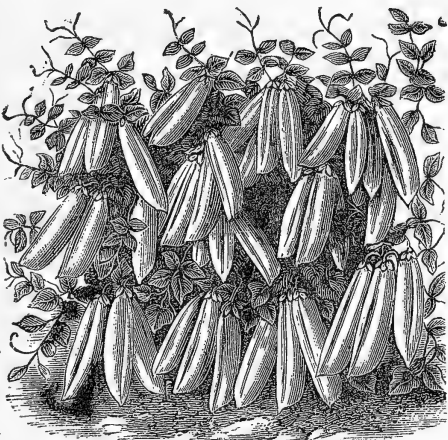
FIRST AND BEST.

First and Best—Very early and quite productive for so early a pea; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 40 cents.

Early Kent—The standard early smooth pea with market gardeners; very generally grown for field culture; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Kentish Invicta—A round blue pea, the earliest of the blue varieties; excellent for family use, and a very good market pea; ripens altogether; fine for canning; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.35; bushel \$5.00.

Bliss' American Wonder—The earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation, and the best of all the dwarfs. A cross between McLean's Little Gem and the Champion of England, and combines the good qualities of both; quite dwarf, growing only 10 to 1 inches high: very productive, and quality unsurpassed. Large packet, 10 cents: qt., 55 cents.



BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER.

McLean's Little Gem—A very early green wrinkled pea, and a great favorite for family use; prolific bearer, and of rich, sugary flavor; grown largely for market; 2½ feet high. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

Later Varieties.

Bliss' Everbearing—A second early pea of unsurpassed quality. Pods from 3 to 4 inches in length and peas very large. For continuance in bearing unexcelled. As it branches from the roots, it should be sown thin, 6 to 8 inches apart in the row; height, 18 inches to 2 feet. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 55 cents.

Champion of England—The best and most popular of all the tall-growing peas. A profuse bearer, has long pods, well filled with large, rich peas; grows 5 feet high and requires bushing. Per packet, 10 cents; qt., 45 cents; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00.

Yorkshire Hero—A very fine, late dwarf, wrinkled pea; an abundant bearer, and of fine quality. Large packet, 10 cents; quart, 55 cents.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—The favorite market variety for second and main crop; very productive, with broad, well-filled pods; height, 4 feet, but does not require bushing. Large packet, 10 cents; qt., 30 cents; pk., 75 cents; bu., \$2.50.

Canada Field Peas—For sowing broadcast. Per bu., \$1.25. (Two bushel bags, 20 cents each.)

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins are grown mainly for feeding purposes, but the sweeter sorts are much prized for culinary uses. A few hills in the garden, grown the same as squashes, will give a good supply for family use.

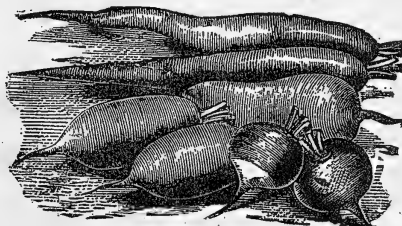
Connecticut, or Common Field—A large, productive variety, grown for feeding stock. Per packet, 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

Sugar Pumpkin—Smaller than the above, but very prolific; flesh thick; dark orange color; very sweet, fine grained and superior to the common field for culinary uses. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Large Cheese—A large, cream-colored, flatish, ribbed pumpkin, rather late; one of the best for cooking purposes. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Jumbo—The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 200 rounds. Good for exhibition purposes. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents.

RADISH.



GROUP OF RADISH.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. They thrive the best on a light, sandy soil; on heavy or clay soil it is difficult to grow good radishes. For an early crop, sow the turnip varieties in a hot-bed, or in a warm place, protected from the cold winds. The best radishes

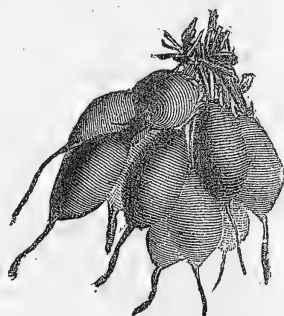
will be secured by not sowing until the soil has become warm. As soon as they appear above the ground, sprinkle with some ashes or soot, to protect them from the turnip fly. Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and, like turnips, make their best growth in the autumn. Before severe frost, take up and pit out of doors, or bury in sand in a cool cellar, and they will keep crisp through the winter. Before using, put into cold water, which adds to their freshness.

Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard variety for family use or for market gardeners. Grown everywhere. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

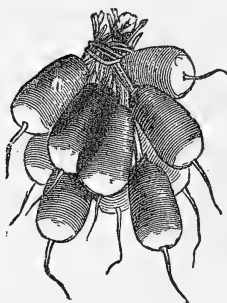
Beckert's Chartier—New and distinct. Long and grows to a large size; color at the top crimson, middle pink, and at the bottom a waxy white; flesh white, crisp and mild. One of the very best for sowing out of doors. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Early Scarlet Globe—It is claimed for this variety that it is the earliest and best radish for forcing; color a fine scarlet, and egg shape; flavor mild, crisp and juicy; will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy; also excellent for garden culture. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Rose Olive-Shaped—Grows about an inch and a half long; flesh color or rose; very tender and crisp; a fine early market variety. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.



SCARLET GLOBE.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called **French Breakfast**—Scarlet tipped with white; of quick growth; mild and tender. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.

Early Red Turnip—A small, round, scarlet turnip; small top, of quick growth. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

Early Round Dark Red—A new turnip radish, skin a dark red; somewhat larger than the Red Turnip; has a very small top which makes it valuable for forcing under glass. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.

WINTER RADISHES.

Chinese Rose Winter—One of the best winter varieties; a beautiful rose color; flesh white, firm and superior quality; a favorite with market gardeners. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

California Mammoth White—Really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California. Grows to a large size; white, solid and good flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Black Spanish Winter, Long—A long variety; one of the hardest, firm in texture, keeping until spring. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents;

Black Spanish Winter, Round—Like the above, except that it is turnip shape. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 70 cents.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb is grown from seed and by division of the roots. Sow the seed early in the spring and thin to about 10 inches. In the following spring transplant three feet apart in a strong, rich soil. If propagated by a division of the roots, it may be done in the fall or the spring. To get early rhubarb, cover one or more roots with barrels, without heads, before the frost is out of the ground, and around and over the barrels place a heap of warm manure, and the plants will readily grow, as light is not

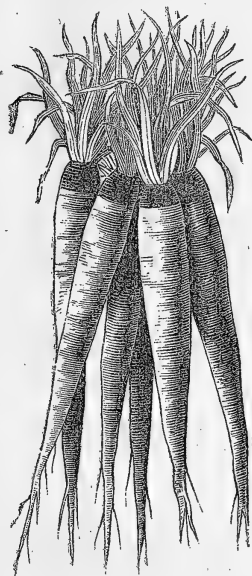
necessary for the development of the stalks. It is often grown under Green House benches, and can be grown in boxes in a light cellar.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents.

Myatt's Victoria—Very large; later than the Linnaeus. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents.

Roots—25 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.



This delicious vegetable is considered by many a great luxury. It is used for soups, and possesses a flavor similar to the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. No family should be without it for early spring use. To be grown in perfection it requires a good strong soil. Sow and cultivate the same as carrots. It is usually left in the ground until spring, though it can be used in the late autumn.

White French—The common standard variety. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new variety, extra large and pure white. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.

SPINACH.

This is an important crop for the market gardener, and of easy culture. For summer use, sow very early in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to three inches. For the early

spring crop, sow in September, in well-drained soil, and on the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or litter.

The Thick-Leaved Round—Equally good for fall and spring sowing; large, thick leaves; gives a greater bulk of crop than the prickly. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

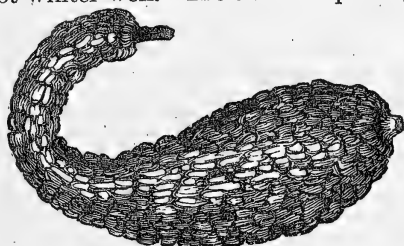
Long Standing—A new, fine and large variety, leaves crimped and thick flesh. Valuable for spring sowing, as it will stand longer than other sorts without running to seed. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

SQUASHES.

Winter squashes are very tender, and it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm, and all danger of frost and cold nights is passed. There is no need of hurrying in planting, as they make a rapid and luxuriant growth. Plant in well manured hills, the same as for cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties four feet apart each way, and the running sorts nine feet apart. Ten or twelve seeds should be planted in a hill, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three and four plants. I save my squashes from the black squash bug by hoeing the earth around the stems, close up under the lower leaves, which keeps the bugs away from the stems, where the damage is done. If this is done two or three times very little damage can be done by the bugs. Winter squashes should be well ripened or they will lack in sweetness and will not winter well. The test of ripeness is a hard shell.

Early Summer Crook-Neck—The best summer squash; skin yellow, covered with watery excrescences. Per packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cents; lb., 85 cents.

Early White Bush Scallop—An early market variety bearing abundantly. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 85 cents.

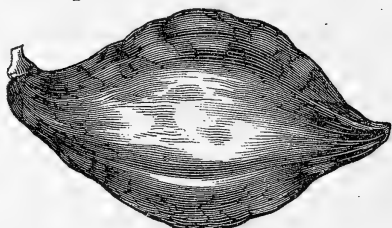


SUMMER CROOK-NECK.

The Sibley—For description see Specialties page 7. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1. 60.

Boston Marrow—An old popular fall variety; bright orange color, oval form, a good keeper and unsurpassed in flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Essex Hybrid, or Hard Shell Turban—A cross between the Hubbard and Turban, being the color and shape of the Turban, and having the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard; fine grain and very sweet; of quick growth and a good keeper. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.



THE HUBBARD.

ness, and will not keep through the winter. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Marblehead—A fine winter squash, resembling the Hubbard; skin a pale green; sweet and dry but somewhat variable. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Winter Crook-Neck—Largely grown in some states. Sweet, fine flavored, hardy and a good keeper. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 90 cents.

The Hubbard—This is the most popular of the winter squashes, and more generally grown than any other; remarkable for its productiveness and keeping qualities, but it must ripen thoroughly (which will be known by a very hard shell) or it will be watery and lack sweet-

SUNFLOWER.

The Sunflower belongs in the list of flowers rather than among vegetables, and will be found in my flower list under the name Helianthus. My reason for inserting it in this place is to call attention to the value of its seed as a food product. For poultry no better or cheaper feed can be raised. It is very productive, and is about the only plant that will produce a good crop without care or cultivation.

Plant the seed in corners and odd places and it will take care of itself. Last season I grew quite a quantity of the seed among my garden vegetables, the seed being planted quite late. In some parts of the West it has been raised for fuel, the large stalks and heads with the oily seeds being quite valuable for that purpose. The seed contains quite a large per cent. of oil, which adds to its value for laying hens in cold weather. I have three different varieties.


Small Black-Seeded—The old, common Sunflower. Very productive, branches and produces one center and several small flowers, or seed heads.

Giant Black-Seeded—Seeds much larger than the above; produces only one very large head, which yields a large amount of seed.

Mammoth White Russian—Flower heads very large; seeds white and also very large; too large, I think, for northern latitudes, for the seed does not appear to fill as well as the black-seeded varieties.

Prices of seed—Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

TOMATOES.

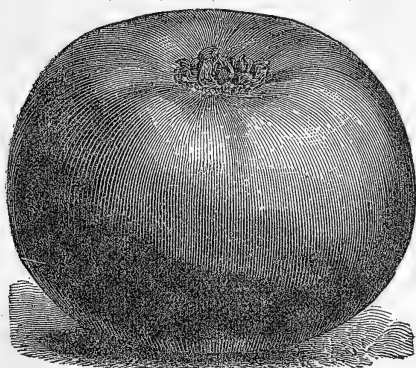
 *Half ounces at ounce rates.*

To obtain early tomatoes the plants must be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse, and when two inches high transplant into a hot-bed, four inches apart. When the weather becomes warm, in this latitude about the 20th of May, transplant into the field, three and one half feet apart each way. If the soil is too rich, they will be apt to make a rank growth of vines rather than fruiting freely. A light, rather sandy soil is the best. Pinching or cutting off the ends of the vines will hasten the ripening of

the fruit. Plants for a small garden may be started in a box or flower pot in the house.

Hathaway's Excelsior—Early, medium size, remarkably smooth, round and solid; very productive and of excellent quality. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Mikado—For description see Specialties, page 11. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.



LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.

Livingston's Favorite—

A new tomato originated by Mr. Livingston, who produced the Acme and Paragon; and combines the good qualities of both. It is a large, smooth, dark red, solid tomato; ripens evenly and does not crack or rot; very prolific and bears shipping long distances. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Livingston's Perfection—Large size, very solid; ripens all over at

the same time; very productive and bears until frost; not so early as the Favorite. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Mayflower—Early and large. Bright red color, globular, slightly flattened and smooth; ripens evenly up to the stem; very productive. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties; color peculiar, crimson with purplish tinge; fruit large, perfectly smooth and solid. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Paragon—A first-class tomato, resembling the Acme, except in color which is a dark red; very solid, ripens evenly, heavy foliage and does not sunburn. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

General Grant—A very superior tomato for canning purposes, as it ripens rapidly and evenly; large size and good quality. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.

Pear Shaped—Fine for preserving and pickling. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents.

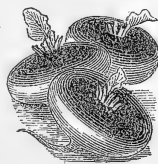
TURNIPS.

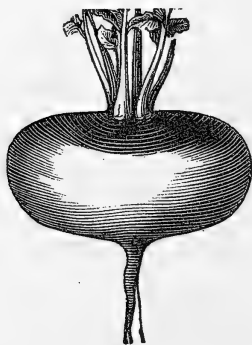
The best soil for turnips is a rather light sand. On such soil they grow smoother and are not apt to be wormy. For an early crop, sow the flat varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. When the plants are a few inches high, thin to five or six inches apart. For the late crop, sow the round, yellow turnips, not later than the 25th of July, while the quicker-growing sorts like the Purple Tops, can be sown as late as the middle of August. They may be sown either in drills or broadcast. The yellow turnips keep well through the winter, and sell readily through the winter for table use. The Swede or Ruta Baga turnips, grown mainly for feeding, though used extensively for family use in the spring, should be sown from the 25th of June to the 10th of July, in drills not less than 18 inches apart, and thinned to 12 inches in the rows.

Extra Early Milan—A new variety, purple top and strap leaf; early as the Purple Top Munich, which is inclined to be hot and bitter, while the Milan is mild and sweet. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Purple Top, Strap-Leaved—This is the general favorite of the flat varieties. Early and of excellent quality. Grown everywhere. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 55 cents.

Orange Jelly—A beautiful yellow globe turnip; grows to a good size; one of the best for the table. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.





PURPLE TOP.

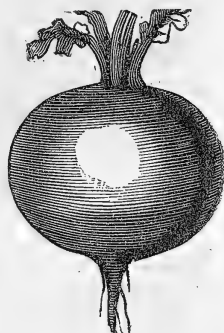
cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

Early Yellow Stone—Resembles the Orange Jelly, but does not grow quite so large and is a better keeper; color a deep rich yellow. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

Early White Stone—Similar to the above except in color; globe shape. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cts.

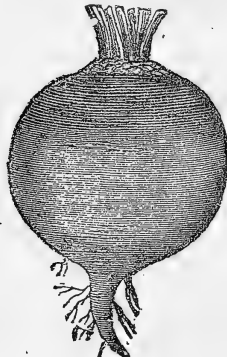
Yellow Globe, or Golden Ball—Good size and globe shape; a paler yellow than the Yellow Stone. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

White Norfolk—A popular variety for feeding purposes. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 55 cents.



YELLOW STONE.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.



Carter's Imperial Purple Top—The best Ruta Baga that I have been able to find. Grows to good size, smooth, very solid and a great favorite wherever grown. Fine for either table use or for feeding. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

American Improved Purple Top—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid and sweet; keeps until summer; largely grown by market gardeners. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

White Sweet Swede—Sometimes called White Russian; large, sweet and product-

ive; fine for table use late in the spring. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Skirving's Liverpool—Of medium size; very solid and good quality; said to be the best for a shallow soil. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 55 cents.

Sweet German—A white turnip closely resembling the Ruta Baga. Flesh white, firm and sweet, and keeps well; very popular in the Eastern states; one of the very best for table use. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 65 cents.

USEFUL HERBS.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc. Sow the seeds early in the spring in shallow drills one foot apart; when a few inches high, thin out or transplant at proper distances. Gather on a dry day just before they come into full blossom and dry in the shade. Pack away closely so as to exclude them from the dust and air.

Caraway—The seed is used for flavoring cake, etc., also for confectionery. Perennial. Height, 2 feet. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



- Lavender** — An aromatic medicinal herb. Height, 2 feet. Packet, 5 cents.
- Majoram, Sweet**—For seasoning. Height, 1 foot. Packet, 5 cents.
- Sage, Broad Leaf**—The leaves are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces; perennial. Height, 18 inches. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.
- Sage Roots**—By mail, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Savory, Summer**—For seasoning soups, etc. Height, 1 foot. Packet, 5 cents.
- Thyme, Broad Leaved English** — For seasoning, etc. Height, 1 foot. Packet, 5 cents.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

- Cabbage Plants**—I shall have on hand after *June 1st*, a large supply of hardy plants, grown in the open air. Henderson's Early Summer for early and late setting, Winningstadt, Fottler's Brunswick and Excelsior Flat Dutch. Per 100, by mail, prepaid, 40 cents; not prepaid, 30 cents; per 1,000, \$2.25. In lots of 5,000 and over, \$1.75 per 1,000.
- Cauliflower Plants**—Hardy plants grown in the open air, ready *June 15th*. Henderson's Early Snowball and Small-leaved Dwarf Erfurt, per 100 by mail, prepaid, \$1.00; not prepaid, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$6.00.
- Celery Plants**—Ready for setting *July 1st*. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching and New Rose, per 100 by mail, prepaid, 70 cents; not prepaid, 50 cents; per 1,000, \$3.50. Golden Heart and Crawford's Half Dwarf, per 100 by mail, prepaid, 60 cents; not prepaid, 40 cents; per 1,000, \$3.00. In lots of 5,000 and over, \$2.50 per 1,000.
- Tomato Plants**—Plants grown under glass, ready *May 10th*. Mikado, Livingston's Favorite and Hathaway's Excelsior, per dozen by mail, prepaid, 30 cents; per 100 by express, not prepaid, \$1.25.
- Pepper Plants**—Grown under glass, ready *June 1st*. Large Sweet Bell and Child's Celestial per dozen by mail, prepaid, 50 cents; not prepaid, 40 cents.
- Egg Plants**—Grown under glass, ready *June 1st*. Improved New York Purple, per dozen by mail, prepaid, 70 cents; not prepaid, 50 cents.
- Lettuce Plants**—Grown under glass for early spring use. Per 100, prepaid, 50 cents; not prepaid, 40 cents.

I have used your Onion seed for the past ten years, and have always found the seed of your own growing first class in every respect. It has never failed to produce a crop of Onions of the best quality. Your Yellow Globe Danvers has always proved to be the *true Globe*. I cannot recommend it too highly.

CHAS. A. ST. JOHN, Livingston Co., N. Y.

I sent to you last year and was perfectly satisfied with your seed. I will say they were the best seed I ever sowed, and will strongly recommend them.

B. H. GRIFFITHS, Stoddard, N. H.

The only fault we found with your seeds last year was they came up too thick. We did not make allowance for good seed.

C. E. SHAFFER, Tioga Co., N. Y.


Your seeds gave perfect satisfaction last year. They were the best I ever bought.

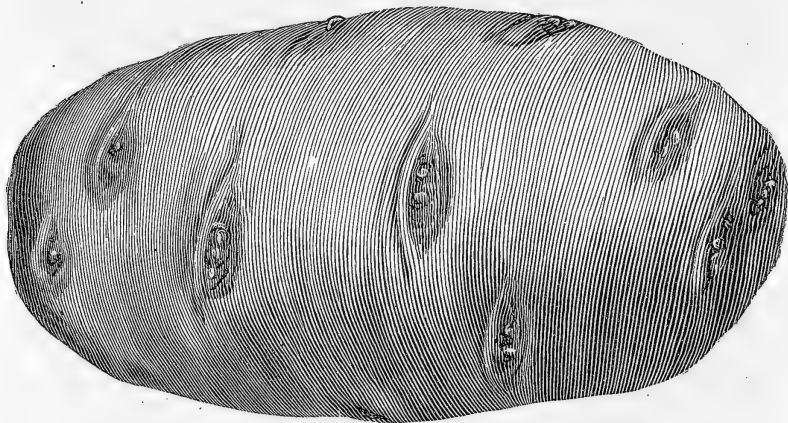
A. D. BRADISH, Windsor, Vt.

I was so well pleased with the seeds I got of you last spring, that I am going to send to you for my seeds next spring, and some of my neighbors are going to send with me.

JODIE TRIMBLE, Duffan, Texas.

SEED POTATOES.

 The same discount will be allowed on Seed Potatoes that is allowed on Garden Seeds. See page 2.



EARLY SUNRISE.

I grow all my seed potatoes, and take special care to have them true to name, and to keep the different varieties free from any mixture. They are mostly grown on muck land, which makes them more desirable for planting on ordinary garden lands. Potato growers appreciate the importance of changing their seed from one soil to another. I believe my stock will be found first class in every respect. After repeated trials I have discarded many varieties which I have found inferior either in yield or quality. Of those retained, some have more good points than others, but all are valuable varieties.

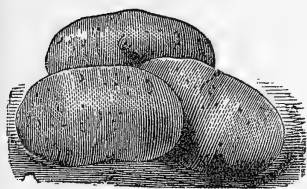
I have made several trials of the extra early potatoes to test their comparative earliness and yield. In point of earliness, the Early Ohio was the first to grow to a good marketable size; the Early Sunrise second, and Lee's Favorite third. In point of *yield* when fully mature, the Early Maine, Lee's Favorite and Early Sunrise gave the largest yield in the order named. The Early Ohio, Boston Market and Early Vermont gave a good yield, but not so large as the first three. If a potato is wanted to grow for the early market, the Early Ohio and Early Sunrise should be planted; but if a large yield is of more importance than extreme earliness, the Early Maine and Lee's Favorite should be selected. As to the table quality of the early potatoes, all are good; but the Early Ohio and Early Sunrise are superior, dry, white and floury.

Of the late potatoes the James Vick is still our favorite table potato. It yields large crops of handsome potatoes and in quality it has no superior among the new potatoes. The Empire State is highly esteemed. The Monroe Co. Prize yields enormous crops and bids fair to surpass both in size and great yield the White Elephant, which is, with many growers the favorite market potato. The red skinned potatoes, like the Dakota Red, seem to be proof against blight and rot in bad seasons, when other varieties fail.

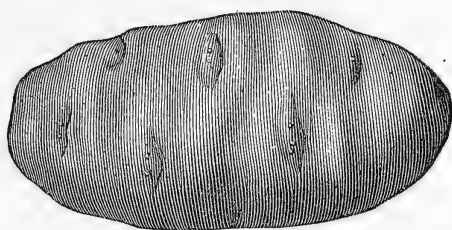
SPECIAL OFFER ON POTATOES.

First, with every barrel of potatoes ordered, I will send *gratis* one pound of any other variety desired, *provided* it is requested in the order. *Second*, to give all a chance to try the new varieties, I will send by mail or express, *prepaid*, one pound each of any *three* varieties on my list, for 90 cents, or one pound each of any *five* varieties for \$1.00, when sent at the expense of the purchaser. Each variety will be correctly labeled.

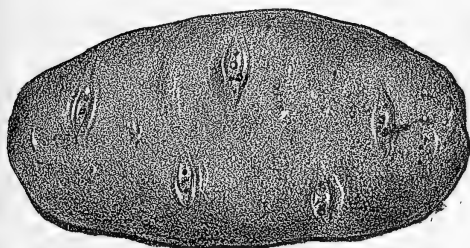
Orders will be booked when received, and the potatoes will be shipped as soon as it can be done without danger of their freezing. *Potatoes by the pound will be sent by mail or express, prepaid.* By the peck, bushel and barrel, they will be sent by express or as freight, at the expense of the purchaser. Two or more varieties will be packed in the same barrel, when desired.



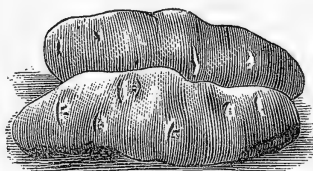
EARLY OHIO.



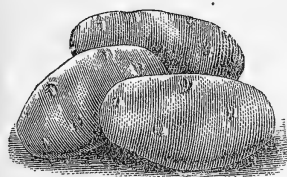
EARLY MAINE.



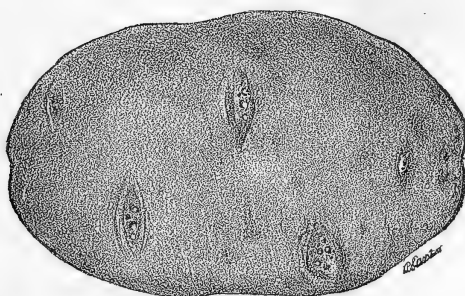
JAMES VICK.



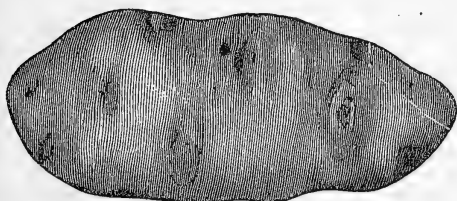
WHITE ELEPHANT.



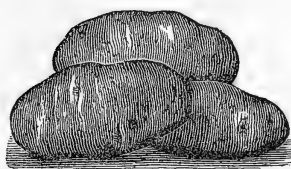
BOSTON MARKET.



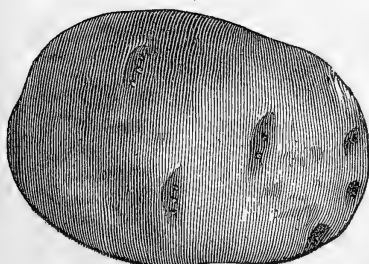
EMPIRE STATE.



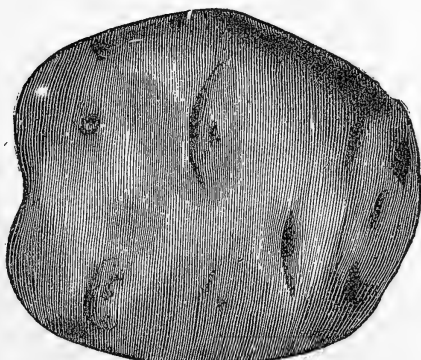
WHITE STAR.



THE BEAUTY OF HEBRON.



OHIO JUNIOR.



DAKOTA RED.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Early Ohio—For an early market potato the Early Ohio, by general consent, still stands at the head of the list. It will make a crop quicker than any other potato I have ever grown. I have raised a good crop, planted in July after early peas. It is nearly round with very few eyes, mostly in the seed end and nearly flush with the surface; color russetty white; quality the very best, and what is not true of but few potatoes, it is a very good eating potato when only half grown. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 45 cents; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, \$3.50.

Ohio Junior—A new seedling potato, closely resembling the Early Ohio in its habits of growth, and in the shape and color of the tubers; productive and quality first class. Will undoubtedly become very popular. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.30; barrel, \$3.75.

Early Sunrise—This is a very early potato of the Early Rose type, a large cropper and of the finest quality. Last season it was next to the Early Ohio in point of earliness, and but little behind it, and the yield was larger. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 45 cents; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, \$3.50.

Early Maine—In appearance very much like the Early Sunrise, but not quite so early. I think it will, on strong land, out-yield all the other very early potatoes. A very fine potato for those who want an early potato for their own use. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 45 cents; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, \$3.50.

Charles Downing—An extra early potato of the Snowflake type. By some very highly spoken of. I have raised it two years and have not succeeded very well with it, though I have seen very fine samples of it grown by others. It would be well to experiment with it in a small way. I sell it only by the pound this year. Per lb., 40 cents.

Lee's Favorite—An extra early potato and popular in some parts of the west. It is a very handsome potato, rather lighter color than the Sunrise, with a pink shade at the seed end. It yields large crops and is a fine table potato. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Boston Market—A very good extra early potato; not so high colored as the Rose Potatoes: inclined to be russetty. Much liked by many growers for the early market; yields well and is among the earliest. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Early Vermont—A well known early potato; one of the oldest of the very early varieties, and still largely grown. It might well be called "The improved Early Rose." Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Beauty of Hebron—An oblong, white potato of excellent quality. Grows to a large size, and ripens just after the extra early varieties. Yields large crops, and is very generally grown for an early fall crop. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Chicago Market—A very fine second early potato, resembling in appearance and large yield the Late Rose. It is especially fine on my muck land. No one will regret giving the Chicago Market and Beauty of Hebron a trial, where extreme earliness is not required. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

LATE, OR FALL VARIETIES.

Monroe County Prize—For description see Specialties page 11. Per pound, 50 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$4.50.

The James Vick—This is our favorite table potato for winter use. It is a large, oblong potato; color russetty white, showy and handsome; always solid, however large; quality the very best; a very strong grower, and yields large crops. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 45 cents; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, \$3.50.

Empire State—This new potato will undoubtedly soon become one of our standard market potatoes. It has all the qualities of a successful potato. Potato growers should secure a stock of it at once. It is large, oblong, somewhat flattened, white and showy; yields heavy crops, free from rot, and as a table potato among the very best. Per lb., 40 cents; peck, 45 cents; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, \$3.50.

White Star—A long, white potato with slightly russeted skin; a strong grower and very productive. The flesh is white and of the finest quality; a long-keeping potato; very popular in some localities. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

White Elephant—This is an old standard market potato, and is a great favorite with many growers. Large size and yields very large crops; color white with reddish tinge. Flesh white and of the finest quality. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Dakota Red—This potato has been very largely advertised, and is said to combine, in a remarkable degree, *vigor of growth, great productiveness and freedom from disease*. Tubers are large, yields heavy crops; color a dark red; cooks well and quality fair. Per lb., 30 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel \$3.00.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Besides the above varieties I have several new kinds, such as Early Puritan, Rose's Beauty, Green Mountain and Late Maine, which I grew last season, but shall not offer them to the public until after another year's trial.

FARM SEEDS.

Two bushel bags, new, 20 cents each.

Atwell Corn—I have grown this variety of corn on my farm for twenty years, for the reason that I have not been able to find a better. It is an early, twelve-rowed, yellow flint corn. It gives a good yield of corn, and makes a heavy growth of stalks. On account of its earliness, I have found it especially valuable to raise in situations that are liable to early frosts in the fall.

The Goodwill—An eight-rowed yellow flint corn that is early and yields well; makes a fine ear 10 and 12 inches long, with large kernels and very small cob, which makes it easy to husk. Those who prefer an eight-rowed corn should give it a trial.

Early Ohio Dent—An early yellow dent corn. Ripens well at this latitude—43 degrees. Ears large and the most productive of any dent corn I have been able to ripen as far north as Rochester. On strong land it must make a heavy yield. I think northern farmers will find it to their advantage to give it a trial.

PRICES OF FIELD CORN:—Large packets, 10 cents; quart (prepaid) 30 cents; quart (not prepaid), 15 cents; peck (shelled) 60 cents; bushel (ears) \$1.00.

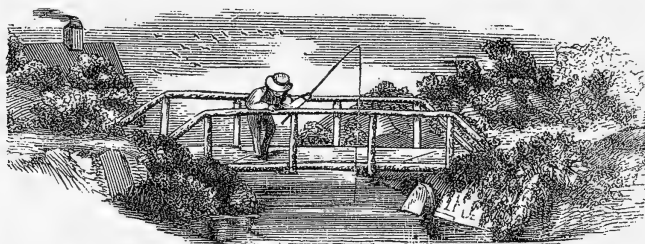
Mansbury Barley—Called by some *German Barley*. Six rowed, heads long and heavy, straw very strong and seldom lodges; yield large and grain heavy. I raise it for feed instead of corn, and think it is the cheaper feed of the two. Per lb., (prepaid), 25 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.25.

American Banner Oats—For description see Specialties page 11. Per lb. (postpaid) 30 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

White Russian Oats—I have grown the White Russian for a number of years, and like it. It makes a heavy, stiff straw, and yields well. One crop weighed 38 pounds to the measured bushel. Per pound (prepaid) 25 cents; peck, 35 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Buckwheat, Common—Buckwheat should be sown in this latitude—43 degrees—about the 20th of June. Per bushel, \$1.00.

Buckwheat, Japanese—A new and distinct variety. The kernels are about twice the size of ordinary buckwheat. It is earlier than the Silver Hull and the yield is about double. Nearly 30 bushels have been grown from one peck of seed. It branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly as other varieties. The flour made from it is equal to the best. For bee-keepers it is especially valuable. All growers of buckwheat should give it a trial. Per lb. (prepaid), 40 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS.

It is almost the universal practice with American farmers to seed their meadow lands with timothy and clover alone. But one of the best authorities on grasses, Prof. Flint, says: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that ANY SOIL will yield a larger and more nutritive crop if sown with several kinds of nutritious grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed, it is a fact well established, that a mixture of only two or three species of grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of species together. I am aware that the prevailing practice is decidedly against the use of anything but timothy and clover, and that large crops of these, under favorable circumstances, are often raised. But it is, nevertheless, true that we obtain on an average, no more than a ton to the acre, while with the same culture and a larger number of species, we ought to get more than double that quantity of hay."

Although timothy is one of the most nutritious of the grasses, its after growth is always thin, and a close mowing, if followed by dry, hot weather, will nearly, if not entirely, kill the bulbous roots of the grass, leaving no aftermath at all. In the summer of 1887 I had a fine timothy meadow almost wholly killed out by a dry, hot spell after mowing. To keep this grass in the ground and to secure an aftermath that will be a protection against dry, hot weather, it should be sown with other meadow grasses that will ripen at the same time.

The grasses recommended to sow with timothy for a permanent meadow are, *Italian Rye Grass*, *Meadow Fescue* and *Medium clover*. If the ground is low and moist, *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass* and *Alsike Clover* should be substituted for the *Meadow Fescue* and *Red Clover*.

For pasture there is nothing better than *Kentucky Blue Grass*, *Orchard Grass*, *Red Top* and *Meadow Fescue*.

Farmers who have been accustomed to seed their meadows with timothy and clover only, would find it largely to their advantage to use a mixture of other grasses when seeding their land.

Lawn Grass — There is nothing that makes a home more attractive than a fine lawn. The seed should be sown quite early in the spring or early in September, the latter period being preferable when it can be done. Late Spring sowing seldom makes a fine lawn. The soil should be quite fine and mellow and raked smooth. About four bushels should be sown to the acre to insure a thick growth. On small plats one quart to the square rod is a good allowance.

My seed is one of the best mixtures for this climate and contains *Kentucky Blue Grass*, *White Clover*, *Sweet Vernal* and other choice grasses. Per quart (prepaid) 20 cents; not prepaid, 15 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Timothy — The most generally grown of all the grasses, and one of the most nutritious. Not adapted to pasture lands as it will not stand close cropping. (45 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable and will be given on application.

Kentucky Blue Grass — Known in the Eastern States as "*June Grass*." The best of all the grasses for pastures and lawns. Forms a close, fine turf, and when well established, will stand close cropping. (14 lbs. to bushel.) Extra clean seed \$1.75 per bushel; per quart, prepaid, 20 cents.

Orchard Grass — One of the most valuable grasses for pasture or hay. It is one of the earliest and most rapid in growth of

any, and the more it is cropped the better it seems to thrive. All kinds of stock seem to be partial to it as a pasture grass. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$2.50; per quart, prepaid, 25 cents.

Red Top—A valuable grass in all mixture for lawns, meadow or pastures. Will grow in almost any soil, wet or dry. It is a hardy perennial, and produces an abundance of fine hay. Should not be omitted in seeding land where a close, fine turf is wanted. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$1.00; quart, prepaid, 20 cents.

Italian Rye Grass—A grass for all climates and all soils. One of the best for meadows in connection with timothy, as it makes a strong second crop or aftermath, which the timothy often fails to do. In Europe often used for soiling and ensilage. (about 18 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$2.00; per quart, prepaid, 20 cents.

Meadow Fescue—Of great value as a mixture of grasses for both meadows and pastures. It is taller and ripens somewhat later than Blue Grass. It is known in some sections as "Ever-green grass." It should be sown with Orchard Grass and Red Top for pastures and with Timothy and Italian Rye Grass for meadows. (about 15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$3.00; per quart, prepaid, 25 cents.

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass—A valuable grass on low, moist land, either in meadow or pasture. In damp soils and sheltered situations it produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage much relished by cattle and horses. (about 14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$5.00; per quart, prepaid, 40 cents.

German, or Golden Millet—Medium early; height three to five feet; seed round, golden yellow, produces abundantly of both stalk and grain. Sow half bushel to the acre. (48 pounds to bushel.) Per bushel, \$2.00; per lb., prepaid, 25 cents.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet—One of the most valuable of soiling plants; height two to three feet; withstands drought and yields well on light soils; may be sown as late as July 1st and produce a heavy crop. Sow half a bushel to the acre. (48 lbs. to the bushel.) Per bushel, \$1.60; per lb., prepaid, 20 cts.

CLOVER

White—Valuable for lawns and should be in every mixture for permanent pasture. Per lb., prepaid, 40 cents.

Medium Red—The variety of clover generally sown for either meadow or pasture and often largely used for green manure. Per bushel, market price given on application. per lb., prepaid, 25 cents.

Mammoth Red, or Pea Vine—A very large, coarse clover, much used for plowing under for green manure. The stalk is too coarse to make good dry fodder. Per bushel, market price given on application; per lb., prepaid, 25 cents.

Alsike, or Swedish—This variety of clover is as well adapted to low, moist lands as the red is to high, dry lands. It produces very heavy crops under favorable circumstances, but is not adapted for green manure. The blossoms are very distinct and the size of the head is midway between the white and red clovers. Per bushel, the market price; per lb., prepaid, 25 cts.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—A clover of great value on deep, dry and light soils, where its tap root can penetrate to a considerable depth. When well established it produces several heavy cuttings during the season, and the fodder is suitable for all kinds of stock for either soiling or hay. It is especially valuable in the warmer climate of the Southern States as its deep rooting properties make it comparatively independent of moisture. It is somewhat difficult to secure a good stand, but where it will succeed it is the most valuable of all the clovers. In this latitude the seed should be sown in the month of May and should be drilled in at the rate of 14 pounds to the acre. The object of sowing in drills is to cultivate it and keep it free from weeds the first year. After that it will take full possession of the soil and take care of itself. It should not be cut the first year before August and then not closer to the ground than 8 or 10 inches. During the second year and afterwards it may be cut in June and three or four times during the season. Price per lb., prepaid, 35 cents.

FLOWER SEEDS.

FLOWERS appeal to our better nature. Every one who has a house should raise flowers. A great deal of beauty can be displayed even in a small space, when one has a taste for the beautiful. Flowers do much to make the home attractive. A house with no flowers about it can hardly be called a home. If farmers would make the home attractive by the cultivation of a few choice flowers, they would find that the boys and girls would be more contented with life on the farm. Children have an innate love of the beautiful, and if they do not find it at home, they naturally seek it elsewhere. I hope my farmer friends will try a few flowers. I am sure they will find that they pay as well as any farm crop. There are things in life of more value than money, and one is, a noble manhood and womanhood in our children. Anything that develops this is the best and wisest investment. Try flowers, and watch the result.

Success in the cultivation of flowers depends not only upon a judicious selection of varieties, but also upon a knowledge of their habits of growth and the conditions requisite for their fullest development. Plants poorly developed may produce blossoms, but not of a sort to please the eye or satisfy the grower. To secure flowers that are a source of pleasure to both grower and beholder, the plants must be of vigorous growth and fully developed.

The first condition is a proper soil, which should be light, friable and porous, and not liable to become dry and hard. A stiff, heavy clay soil, or that which is too dry, should be avoided. The soil must be prepared by thoroughly pulverizing and made fine and smooth by careful raking. Then remember, in sowing the seeds, the following particulars:

Do not sow the seed when the ground is wet and heavy.

Do not cover fine seed too deep. The general rule is to cover about three times the diameter of the seed.

Press the soil firmly over the seed.

Shade the ground if it dries out too quickly. Sometimes a newspaper fastened over the seed will answer.

Do not be in too much of a hurry for the seed to come up. Some seeds germinate very slowly.

Do not pull up your flowers for weeds before you know the difference.

Finally, by exercising care, patience and perseverance you may expect flowers that will amply repay all the labor bestowed upon them. But do not scatter your seed broadcast and at random, and then wait to get "something for nothing." You won't get it if you do.

☞ If any of my customers should want any seeds or growing plants not in my list, I will take pleasure in getting such seeds or plants for them.

ALYSSUM.



SWEET ALYSSUM.

A hardy annual, flowering from early spring till frost. Flowers pure white and of a peculiar, delicate fragrance; very useful in making all kinds of bouquets; grows freely from the seed in the open ground, and makes a very pretty border for a bed.

Alyssum, Sweet—Hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches. Packet, 5 cents.

ASTER.

No flower is more popular than the Aster, and few have held so high a place in popular esteem for so many years. The seed may be sown during the months of March and April under a frame or in the greenhouse, and transplanted in May. The

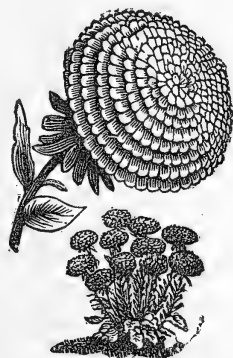
Aster, like the Dahlia, is essentially a fall flower, and there is no haste in sowing the seed in the spring. Set the plants from six inches to one and a half feet apart according to the size and habit of the variety. The Aster requires considerable water, and liquid manure may be applied, occasionally, with good results. The large, flowering varieties should be supported with stakes.

Newest Dwarf Bouquet—About eight inches high; each plant looks like a bouquet of flowers; fine for edging or small beds; about twelve different colors mixed, 15 cents.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum - Flowered—About one foot high; late and valuable for succession. The flowers are very large, three or four inches in diameter, and produces freely. Mixed colors, 15 cents.

New Victoria—About two feet high. One of the finest Asters in cultivation; flowers large and double. Mixed colors, 15 cents.

Truffant's Pæony-flowered Perfection—Large, beautiful flowers, petals long; a little reflexed; two feet in height. Mixed colors, 15 cents.



ASTER, PERFECTION.



ANNTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon.)

The Antirrhinum, perhaps better known by its old and popular name, Snapdragon, is one of the very best of our perennials, blooms abundantly the first summer until after frost, and if not too much exhausted, flowers well the second summer, and even longer.

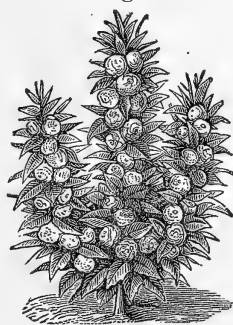
Antirrhinum—Best and brightest varieties mixed. 5 cents.

BALSAMS.

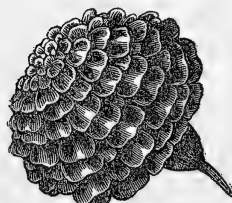
The Balsam is one of the most beautiful and popular of our annuals. Our climate is wonderfully adapted to the growth of the Balsam, and with a good, rich soil, and decent care, plants and flowers of the greatest excellence are produced. Sow in a frame or bed, and transplant when two or three inches in height. The Balsam loves a warm place. When the plants appear to be making too thick a head, so as to hide the flowers, it is a good plan to cut out some of the branches when small.

Balsam, Camellia-flowered—French, double, perfect in form; mixed colors, 15 cents.

Camellia-flowered, Spotted—German, double, spotted with white; mixed colors, 15 cents.



BALSAM.



CALENDULA (Marigold.)

The Marigold is one of the oldest inhabitants of the flower garden, and still very popular. Half hardy annuals, in bloom till frost.

Calendula, officinalis Le Proust—Uniformly double; nankeen, edged with brown, 5 cents.



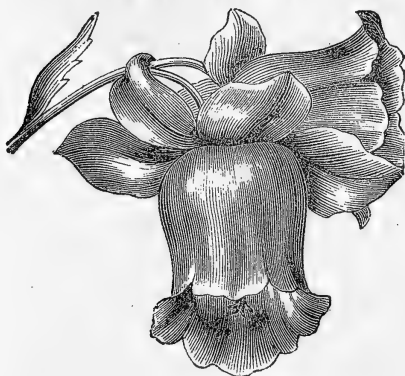
FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Metor—The handsomest of the Calendulas, perfectly double, and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center, edged with orange yellow, 5 cents.

CALLIOPSIS, or Coropsis.

A very brilliant class of hardy annuals about two feet high. A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red, and brown. If the seed pods are removed as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart.

Calliopsis—Mixed colors of every shade, 5 cents.

**CANTERBURY BELL. (Campanula Medium.)**

CANTERBURY BELL.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. Tropæolum Peregrinum.

A beautiful climbing, tender annual. The blossoms bear a fancied resemblance to the charming little canary bird with its wings half expanded. If planted beside a trellis, or other support, it will run twenty feet and blossom from July till frost comes.

Canary Bird Flower—15 cents.

Handsome, hardy biennial, rich color and profuse bloom. Their large, bell-shaped flowers are freely produced throughout the summer and are strikingly handsome.

Canterbury Bell—Plant about two feet high: mixed colors, 5 cents.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

**CANDYTUFT.**

Universally known and cultivated, and indispensable for cutting. It blooms freely, and is perfectly hardy, so that most kinds may be sown in the earliest spring, or even in the autumn. Its neat little clusters of flowers are quite a treasure to the bouquet maker. The prevailing colors are white and purple, though some new kinds are verging on the crimson and carmine.

Candytuft—Mixed colors, 5 cents.

COCKSCOMB. (Celosia.)

The Cockscomb is so named because it resembles the comb of that bird. There are several colors, red, orange and yellow, but the bright reds are the best. These combs are often grown to a foot or more across the top. Vick's New Japan Cockscomb far excels every other variety in the varied forms and beauty of the combs, and the brilliancy of their color.

Vick's Japan Cockscomb—

An entirely new and distinct and very beautiful variety, 10 cents.



COCKSCOMB.

CARNATION. (Perennial.)

The most beautiful of all the Dianthus family. No flower can surpass it in the delicacy of marking or delicious fragrance. It has always been the most esteemed of the florists' collection. Flowers large and beautiful. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground and the second summer they will flower. Some will prove single, others semi-double, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy, but when old they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year.

Carnation—Extra fine double mixed, 25 cents.



CARNATION.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

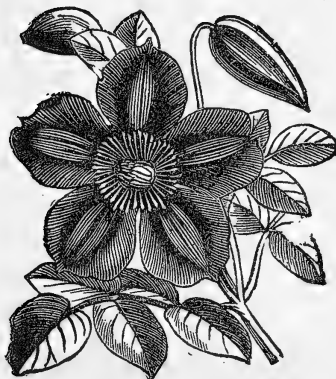
CHRYSANTHEMUM.

and the disc a dark brown; 10 cents.

The great demand for the annual varieties has brought the Chrysanthemum into general favor. They are showy and effective in the garden and very desirable for cut flowers. Seed sown in the spring will produce large and vigorous plants by fall, and will give a profusion of fine flowers. The seed germinates quickly, and the plants make a rapid growth.

Chrysanthemum — Annual varieties, mixed, 5 cents.

Carinatum-Tricolor Eclipse — A very showy variety; the flowers are a pure golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre,

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is one of the finest of the climbers and is universally admired. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their beauty, among which the Jackmanni is preeminent. It has proved itself to be the most showy of all the hardy climbers. The flowers are large, *intense violet purple*, from four to six inches in diameter and so abundant that it seems one solid mass of blossoms.

Clematis—Jackmanni plants 75 cents.

DOUBLE DAISY.

Charming little plants for edgings and borders. Not all will come double from the seed and the single ones should be pulled out. Give it a cool, partially shaded place. Sow seed very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by the use of water. Plants can be removed safely

even when in flower. The plants should be about six inches apart when set, so that when in perfection they will about cover the ground.



DOUBLE DAISY.

Double Daisy—Best German seed, mixed colors, 20 cents.

White—Constant, 20 cents.

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia is the finest of all the Autumn flowers. When everything else is fading this magnificent flower is in all its glory. They are of easy cultivation and grow in almost any soil. New varieties can be readily produced from the seed. Sow the seed in greenhouse or in pots in the house, and as soon as strong enough and all danger of frost is past, plant out into the open ground one foot apart. These plants will make tubers large enough for putting out the following spring and will blossom in the fall. As the Dah-

lia is a fall flower the bulbs may be planted out about the middle of May or even later, covering the necks about three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering and before hard frosts remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little and put away in the cellar for another year.

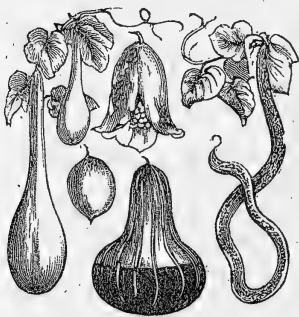
Dahlia—Choicest seed double varieties mixed, 20 cents. Bulbs, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Dianthus—See Pinks.



DAHLIA.

GOURDS.



GOURDS.

handles, useful for dippers.

A tender annual climber with curious shaped fruit in various colors. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over and select rich, mellow ground. The culture is the same as for melons and squashes. Being of rapid growth they are useful for covering old fences, stumps or trellises.

Gourd. Orange—The well known Mock Orange. 5 cents.

Nest Egg—A good substitute for a nest egg, not injured by heat or cold. 5 cents.

Siphon or Dipper—Long, slim

5 cents.

HELIANTHUS. (Sunflower.)

Helianthus is the well known old Sunflower; coarse, tall plants, from four to eight feet in height; bright yellow flowers. The sunflower is hardy and sometimes produces itself from its own seed. Large quantities of seed are produced by the single varieties, and they are considered valuable feed for poultry. For further description see page 34.



Common Black Seeded — Usually grown **SUNFLOWER.**

for seed. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

Giant Black Seeded—Single heads. Per packet. 5 cents; oz., 10 cents.

Mammoth Russian—White seeded; single heads; very large. Per packet. 5 cents; oz., 10 cents.

HOLLYHOCK. (Double.)

A hardy perennial. In situations suitable for tall flowers, there is nothing better than the Hollyhock, yet the improved varieties do not grow very tall, four or five feet being the average height. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from a deep yellow, red and purple to a pure white. Plant the seed in June in the open ground and in the autumn when the plants have made fine leaves, transplant to a permanent position. They should be protected during the winter.



Hollyhock — Choice mixed, 10 cents.

HOLLYHOCK.

Marigold—See Calendula.

MIGNONETTE.

A well known hardy annual, producing exceedingly fragrant flowers on spikes five and six inches long. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer, it will blossom the whole season. No garden should be without it.

Reseda Odorata—The common sweet Mignonette. 5 cents.

Parsons' New White — Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long and of great fragrance. 5 cents.



PARSON'S WHITE.

MOON FLOWER. (Ipomoea Bona Nox.)

The Moonflower is a new climber and creating quite a sensation. It is one of the largest and finest of all the climbers, growing with great rapidity and surprising every one who plants them. The flowers open about five o'clock in the afternoon and close before noon the following day. A single plant will often produce each evening from thirty to one hundred flowers of striking novelty and beauty.



MOONFLOWER.

Moonflower—Flowers large white. 10 cents.



MORNING GLORY.

MORNING GLORY.**(Convolvulus Major.)**

A handsome, showy climber of rapid growth and easy culture. The seeds germinate readily and they can be grown almost any time. It is a very hardy annual and it will grow in almost any soil or situation. The flowers are the most brilliant in the morning and in that respect it is the opposite of the Moonflower.

Convolvulus Major—Mixed, 5 cents.

NASTURTIIUM, DWARF. (Tropæolum Minus.)

NASTURTIIUM DWARF.

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums forms an attractive feature in the flower garden. It is a hardy annual, grows about a foot high and will blossom all the season. If the soil is not too rich the flowers will be more brilliant.

Tropæolum Minus—Mixed, 5 cents.



PANSY.

PANSY.

The Pansy is a favorite with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of its colors, but for the durability of its blooming. Young plants produce the largest and finest flowers. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in a hot-bed. When sown in the spring sow as early as possible, in order that the plants may come into bloom before the dry, hot weather. The soil can not be too rich, and they should occupy a partially shaded place, as coolness and moisture are requisite for their best growth. Seed sown in October will make early plants for the following spring.

Pansy—Mixed seed, 15 cents.

PEAS, FLOWERING.

SWEET PEA.

A hardy annual climber, producing a profusion of various colored flowers, as fragrant as Mignonette. Peas should be sown four inches deep, and as early in the spring as possible. Use plenty of seed, so that they will not be more than an inch apart. Hoe the earth toward the plant a little, but do not form a ridge, and furnish support early.

Peas, Sweet—All colors mixed. Per oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Peas, Adonis—New; carmine rose. Per oz., 20 cents; packet, 10 cents.

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness in color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. Few flowers a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until after the early frosts. The seed may be sown in the open ground, but they will come into bloom much earlier if sown under glass, and transplanted about 1½ feet apart. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deep.

Petunias—Fine mixed, 10 cents.

Petunias, Double—Double Petunias bear no seed, and it is obtained only by fertilizing the single with the pollen of the double. It will not all produce double flowers. 25 cents.



PETUNIAS.

PINKS. (Dianthus.)

The varieties of *Dianthus* known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Plants of the tall sorts are from 12 to 15 inches in height. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed.

Dianthus Chinensis—Best double varieties; mixed, 5 cents.

Heddewigii (Japan Pink)—Large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, finely marked 10 cents.



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII.

PHLOX.

For a brilliant and constant display the *Phlox Drummondii* is not surpassed by any of our Annuals. The blossoms range from pure white to the deepest purple. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets they are unsurpassed. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or the plants may be started in the hot-bed and transplanted about a foot apart. Give good, rich soil and no flower will give more satisfactory returns for the outlay.

Phlox Drummondii—All varieties mixed, 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora Splendens—Larger flowers than the old sorts; choice mixed, 10 cents.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PORTULACA.

PORTULACA.

The *Portulaca* is a hardy creeping annual, and makes the most dazzling display of brilliant colors of all the garden favorites. They are in bloom from July until killed by frost. Each plant covers a space about a foot in diameter, with flowers of almost every color imaginable.

It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the *Portulaca*

will give its largest flowers and brightest colors. Sow seed in the open ground early, or under glass. The perfectly double *Portulaca* forms no seed, so that seed must be saved from semi-double flowers, and from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of plants from this seed will usually give double flowers.

Portulaca—Fine mixed, 5 cents.

Double Rose-flowered—A perfectly double variety, as much as the most perfect rose, and of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. Mixed colors, 20 cents.

SNAP DRAGON.

See *Antirrhinum*.

STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

A hardy annual that has long been a general favorite, and of late years they have been grown in such perfection that they are considered indispensable where a fine display is wanted. The seed may be sown in the open ground, but to have them bloom early start in a hot-bed. Transplant in June to the open ground. A little shade from the hottest sun, and water in the evening, will add much to the size, beauty and durability of the flowers. Set a foot apart. Make the soil deep and rich.



STOCK.

Stock, Largest-flowering Dwarf—A plant of Dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers. All colors mixed, 20 cents.

VERBENA.



VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated or eagerly sought after than the *Verbena*. Sow the seed under glass early in the spring and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from seed that will cover a space four feet in diameter, flower

in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost. **Verbena hybrida**—Choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers; mixed, 20 cents.

WALLFLOWER.

The Wallflower is a tender perennial, 1½ feet high. The flowers are deliciously fragrant, perfect double, combining many shades of color. Sow the seed early in hot-bed, and while the plants are small put them into the pots and sink the pots in the earth. On the approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and they will bloom all winter.

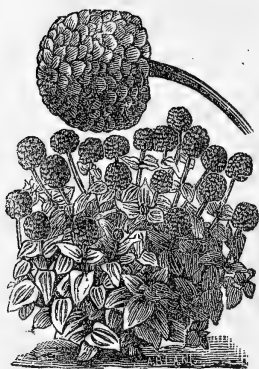
Wallflower—Fine mixed colors, double, 20 cents.

ZINNIA.

A very showy, half hardy annual of easy cultivation. It is in flower all summer. The double zinnias usually grow about two feet in height, giving flowers quite as double as the *Dahlia*. The *Zinnia* makes an excellent border or summer hedge plant, and for this purpose set plants 12 to 15 inches apart, so as to make a continuous row or border. The seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as cabbage plants.

Zinnia, Choicest Double—Best colors mixed, 10 cents.

Zinnia Pompon—A beautiful new strain of this popular flower. Colors exceedingly bright and showy. Flowers about half the size of the ordinary *Zinnias*, and very distinct and beautiful. Mixed colors, 15 cents.



ZINNIA, POMPON.

Garden and Farm Implements.

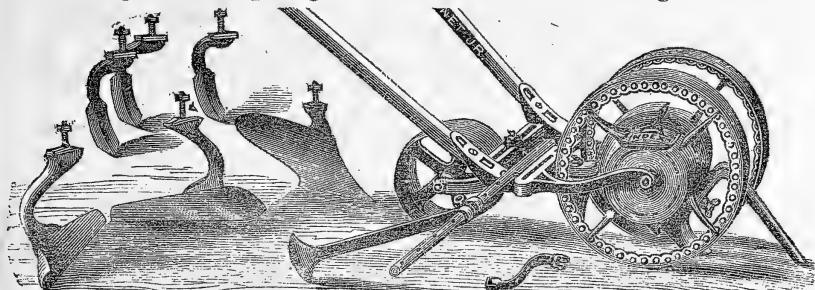
I take pleasure in announcing to my friends that we have secured the agency for THE PLANET JR., IMPLEMENTS, and that we are now able to offer a full line of those celebrated tools

They embrace Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes, Hand and Horse Cultivators, single or combined, which by various adjustments, readily made, are adapted to a great variety of garden and farm work. They combine lightness with strength, adjustability with firmness, and simplicity with perfection of work.

These tools are the best now offered to the public and are coming into very general use.

The prices at which these tools are offered are NET CASH and no discount can be allowed on them as they are already largely discounted from the regular list prices.

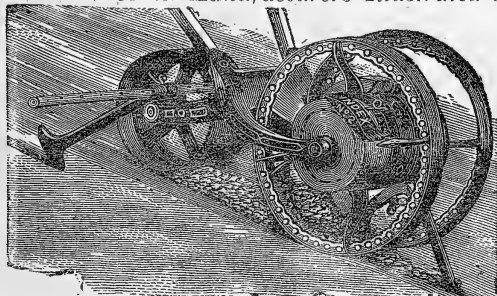
To those wishing to purchase tools a DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of 40 pages, published by the manufacturers will be sent free on application. This catalogue is fully illustrated, showing the different combinations of the tools, and the manner of using them, and giving much information valuable to gardeners.



The "Planet Jr." combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$10.

During the past twenty years I have used nearly all the different seed drills in use, including the Holbrook and the Mathews, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the Planet Jr., Seed Drill is the best seed sower I have ever used. It sows all kinds of seeds from the smallest to the largest, and will sow a spoonful of seed with the same exactness as a larger quantity. In this respect it has a great superiority over other drills. Most of the drills that use an agitator in the seed box will pack such seeds as Carrot, Beet, etc., and consequently will not sow them with regularity, but in the Planet Jr., Drill the seed cannot pack, but will always be sown with the same regularity, whether the quantity in the seed drum is large or small. Another advantage is, its having two wheels instead of one, which carries it steadier over uneven places in the ground, thus enabling the operator to sow at a uniform depth and in straight rows.

The combined drill is not only the best seed drill now in use, but is also one of the best hand cultivators. The change from a seed drill to a cultivator can be made in a few moments, by unscrewing two nuts and putting the cultivator teeth in place of the roller and marker. For a full description and explanation, and how to use it both as a Seed Drill and as a hand Cultivator and hoe, see the *Manufacturers' Illustrated Catalogue*.

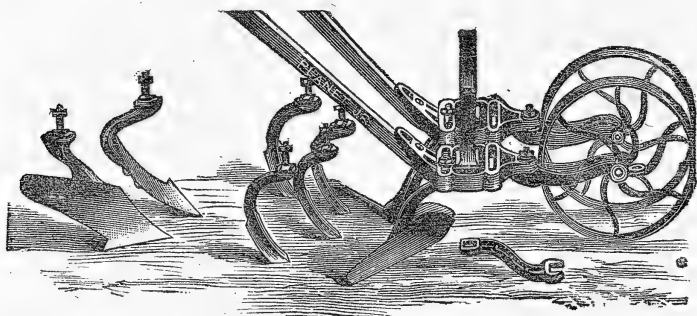


The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill. Price \$8.50.

The No. 2 Seed Drill is similar to the Combined Drill except that there is no cultivating attachment. The seed drum is larger holding two quarts instead of one. It is a perfect Seed Sower in every respect and will give perfect satisfaction. It has no

cams, levers, brushes or springs to get out of order, but is always

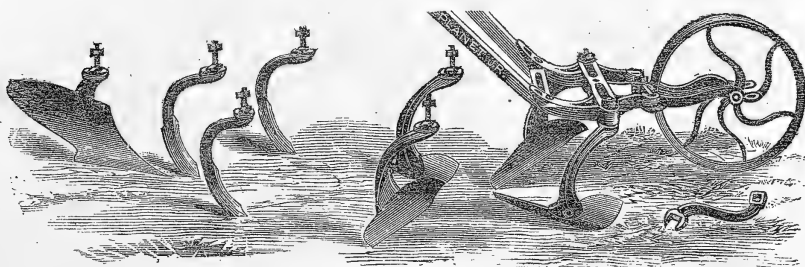
ready for use Having used it on my farm I can recommend it after thorough trial as a first class drill,



The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price \$7.00.

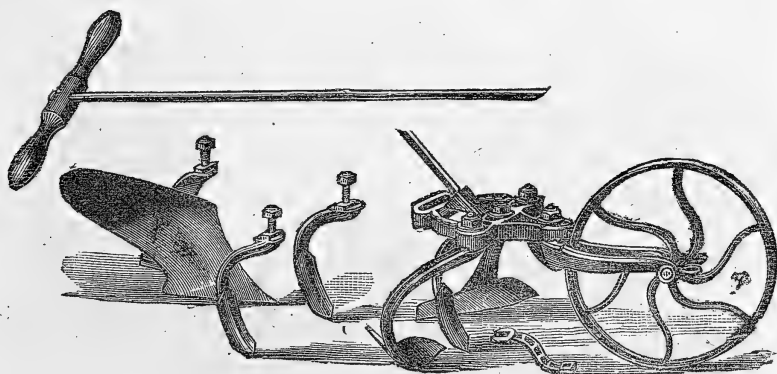
The Double Wheel Hoe is made to cultivate on both sides of the row at one passage, for which purpose the wheels can be set ten inches apart, or they can be set to four inches apart and used between the rows the same as the single wheel hoe. It is capable of cultivating rows from six inches apart up to eighteen inches. It is provided with two plows, which are exchangeable and may be used to throw the dirt either to or from the row. All the teeth are steel, tempered and highly polished.

PLANET JR., (PLAIN) DOUBLE WHEEL HOE—(No attachments) with weeders only \$4.00.



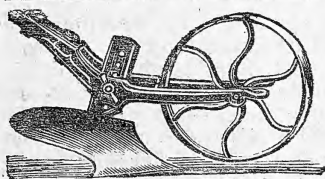
The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price \$5.00.

The Single Wheel Hoe is considerably lighter than the Double. It is for use between the rows, though it may be used to hoe both sides of a row by changing the wheel to one side of the frame. By the use of the broad teeth it can be used as a hiller the same as the Double Wheel Hoe. By reason of its lightness it is preferred by many to the Double Hoe.



The "Fire Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price \$4.50.

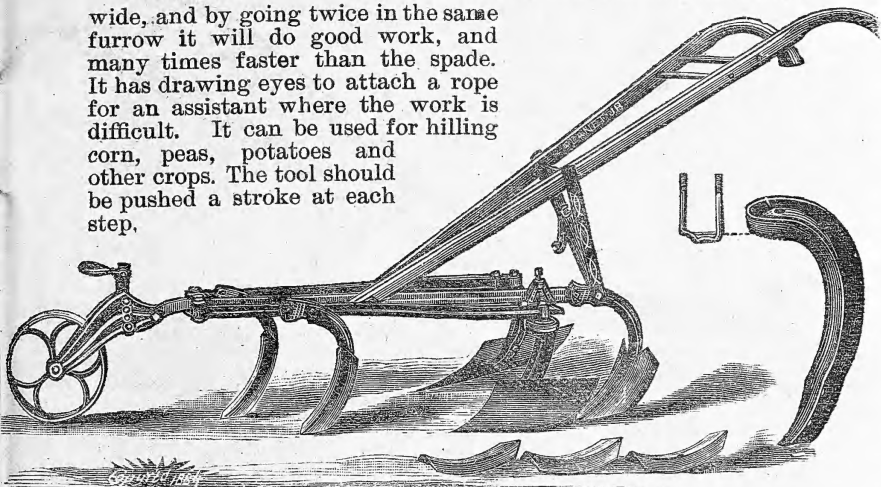
This tool combines lightness and strength, with the greatest adjustability and variety of work. It can be used to plow the garden and cultivate the growing crops. It is light, strong and durable, and will give great satisfaction for so cheap a tool.



Fire Fly Plow. Price \$2.25.

This tool is intended for those who have small gardens, and who cannot avail themselves of horse power tools. It is exceedingly valuable to those who have small gardens and but little spare time to cultivate them. It will throw a furrow of four to six inches

wide, and by going twice in the same furrow it will do good work, and many times faster than the spade. It has drawing eyes to attach a rope for an assistant where the work is difficult. It can be used for hilling corn, peas, potatoes and other crops. The tool should be pushed a stroke at each step,



The "Planet Jr." Cultivator and Horse Hoe. Price \$7.50.

This cultivator is unsurpassed by any now in use, in the variety of work it will perform. It is made entirely of steel and iron, except the handles, and has an expanding frame which can be closed to five inches or opened to twenty-four. The standards are of hollow steel, and being round in front and polished, it does not clog like other cultivators. By the use of different teeth it can be used as a plain Cultivator, or as a Horse Hoe, to draw dirt from the small plants, or to hill them up later in the season. It is also a first class potato planter, marking and furrowing the rows, covering the potatoes and rolling them down, and cultivating and hilling them as they increase in growth. It is equally good in the cultivation of corn. By the use of this implement hand hoeing may be almost wholly dispensed with. The saving of labor in a single year will more than pay the cost of the tool. (See Manufacturers' Illustrated Catalogue for fuller description.)

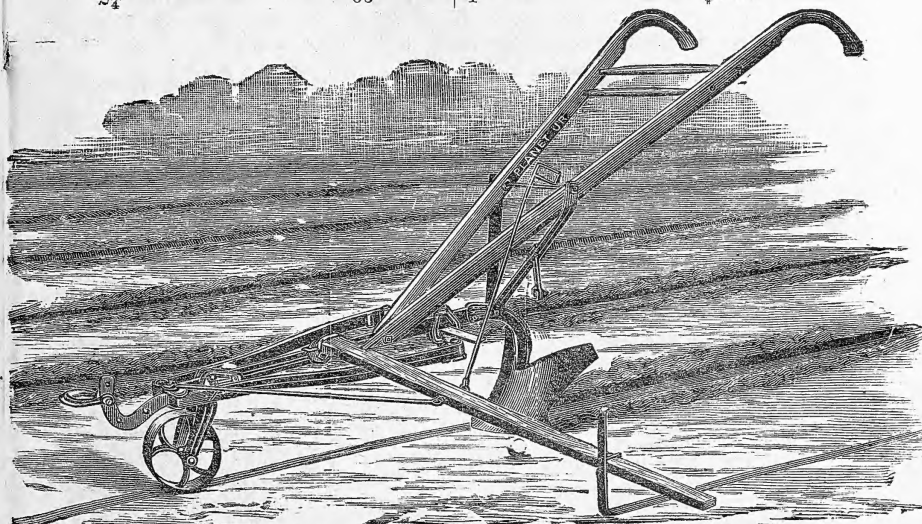
Extra Cultivator Steels, per set of five.

1½ inches
2¼ "

55 cents
65 "

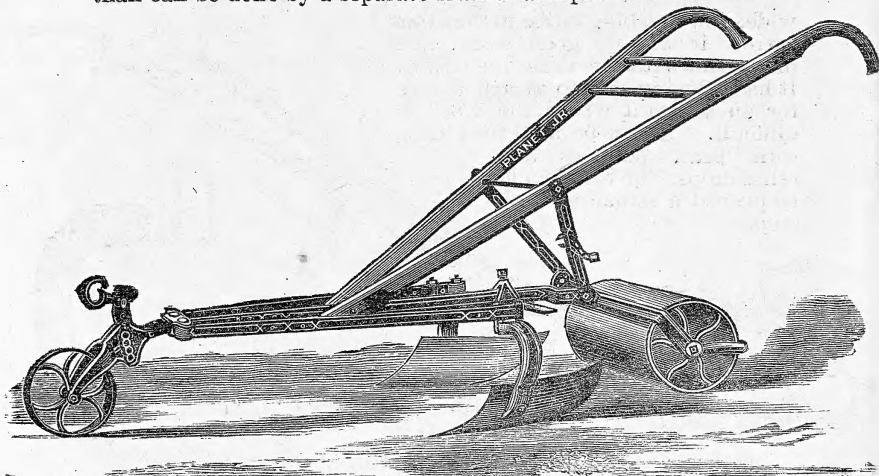
3 inches
4 "

75 cents
\$1.00



The "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe, with Furrowing and Marking Attachment.
Furrowing Steel (15 inches wide) \$1.50. Marking attachment, \$1.50.

This cut shows the Cultivator with the furrowing and marking attachments ready for marking and furrowing land for potatoes and other crops requiring a furrow. All potato growers will appreciate this attachment, which can be readily attached to the cultivator. When corn is manured in the hill, it prepares the rows very finely and quickly. It will mark and furrow rows at any width from two to five feet, and much quicker and better than can be done by a separate marker and plow.



The "Planet Jr., Horse Hoe, with Roller Cover attachment.

Price of Roller, \$2.00.

Reversed Rake, \$1.25

This cut shows another attachment to the cultivator that will be appreciated by all potato growers. By attaching the roller it covers and rolls the potatoes at one operation. The roller is the only extra. The "Reversed Rake" is sometimes used in place of the Roller, and has its advantage in lumpy or sticky soil. It cuts up the lumps, leaving an even surface, and a sticky soil is much less likely to bake when cut up by the rake.

This hand weeder is the best in the market and is becoming very popular with gardeners. It is so formed as to give the easiest possible position to the hand and wrist, and allowing the



free use of the fingers without laying the weeder down. The illustration shows the manner of using it. It is the most practical common sense weeder ever introduced. It will save a vast amount of work in weeding onions and other crops.

Lang's Weeder. Price 30 cents. Add 5 cents extra if sent by mail.



This implement is a very useful article in flower and vegetable gardening. It is the best tool I have ever used for loosening the soil around small plants.

Floral Hand Weeder. Price 20 cents. Add 5 cents extra if sent by mail.

GOOD BOOKS,

—FOR THE—

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Any one or more of these valuable books will be sent, postpaid, direct to any of my customers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Barry's Fruit Garden. New and Revised Edition.....	\$2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Fences, Gates and Bridges.....	1 00
Harris' Talks on Manures. New and Revised Edition.....	1 75
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure.....	2 00
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2 00
Henderson & Crozier's How the Farm Pays.....	2 50
Johnson's How Crops Grow.....	2 00
Leland's Farm Homes, In-Doors and Out-Doors.....	1 50
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably.....	20
Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden.....	1 50
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Ten Acres Enough.....	1 00
Treat's Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden.....	2 00
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.....	1 50
Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture.....	75
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. New edition	5 00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1 00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. New edition.....	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture. New and Revised Edition.....	1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1 50
Hussman's American Grape Growing and Wine Making ..	1 50
Meech's Quince Culture.....	1 00
Parsons on the Rose. New and Revised Edition.....	1 00
Roe's Success with Small Fruits.....	2 50
Webb's Cape Cod Cranberries. Paper.....	50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book. 8vo.....	2 50
Gleason's How to Handle and Educate Vicious Horses.....	50
Howden's How to Buy and Sell the Horse.....	1 00
Saddle Horse, The; Complete Guide to Riding and Training	1 00
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle. New and Revised Edition	2 50
Harris on the Pig.....	1 00
Keeping One Cow. New and Revised Edition.....	1 00
Martin's Hog Raising and Pork Making.....	40
Powers' The American Merino for Wool and Mutton. A practical and valuable work.....	1 50
Stewart's Shepard's Manual.....	1 50
Stewart's The Dairyman's Manual.....	2 00
Dogs of Great Britain, America, and other Countries.....	2 00
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management. Most complete work extant.....	1 00
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping explained. Edited by L. C. Root.....	1 50
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised and enlarged.....	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper.....	1 50
Barn Plans and Out-Buildings.....	1 50
Homes for Home Builders.....	1 50
Reed's House Plan's for Everybody.....	1 50
Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses.....	1 00
Roosevelt & Green's Fish Hatching and Fish Catching	1 50
Batty's How to Hunt and Trap. New and Enlarged edition	1 50
Eggleston's Circuit Rider.....	1 50
Green's Home Fishing and Home Waters.....	50
Household Conveniences.....	1 50
Our Homes; How to Beautify Them.....	1 00
Wingate's Through the Yellowstone Park on Horseback...	1 50

American Banner Oats.

(See Specialties, page 11.)



Potatoes 25 pr. cent Discount

